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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH MARCH

A RAJSHYE CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us:

"A case of windling of a startling character, has been discovered here. The book containing the printed Money Order forms, has been abstracted from the Rajshahye Collector's office and a large sum of Rs. 5,400 has been taken away from the Burdwan Collectorate. The Burdwan District Superintendent of Police is here. He is conducting the enquiry with the District Superintendent of Police Rajshahye. I will let you know full particulars hereafter. Nothing has transpired yet."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has sent six gunboats for service in Cochin China. They are 13 metres in length, 2¾ metres in beam, and the depth of the hold is 2 metres. Each is furnished with a single gun in the bow. The engine in each is nominally of 28-horse power, and in addition, all are capable of carrying canvas. The crew of each gunboat w[illegible] men, and there is accommodation on board for 40 soldiers. Our Government possesses no such boats for the purpose of inland navigation.

THE RUSSIAN INVALID says that six thousand rifles are being supplied by England to the East Turcoman tribes, and that the object of Major Napier in travelling North of Mashed was to instruct the tribes in the use of the new weapon. We do not simply credit this statement.

A GUN has been constructed by a Mr. Macomber, which, if report be true, is to supersede all those now in use. The gun is made on the breech-loading principle, with a central fire, and is so constructed that the chamber will sustain no injury from the largest charge of the strongest powder. This resistance is obtained by using soft and comparatively elastic form for the interior and encasing the exterior with steel. The quality of powder used is the finest-grained and strongest which can be procured. Mr. Macomber claims for his gun to carry the enormous distance of nine miles.

THE Lord Chief Justice of England has published his charge to the jury in the Tichborne Case. It has been corrected by himself, and it occupies two volumes royal 8vo!

IN THE South of France an old custom exists, that of eating pancakes on Candlemas day, and by so doing, it is believed you will secure all the money you desire for your wants, or your caprices, throughout the year. It is not in the mere eating the efficacy consists, but faith in the process.

MARINONI, the famous printing-press manufacturer of France, has been promoted to the Legion of Honor. He is only 52 years of age; at the age of 11 he entered a workshop, and successively became swetter, locksmith, turner, and mechanician; it was at an evening school he picked up his store of knowledge; from overseer, he became partner, and then proprietor, and owns at present a large manufactory in Paris. He has already sold 4,000 of his famous printing machines, to newspaper offices, as well as to banks, &c. England has purchased 150 of his presses, the United States 60, China 3, and Japan 14. The *Figaro* journal is printed by one of his machines at the rate of 22,000 copies per hour.

FATE OF A SCHOOL-MASTER. It is stated that some time ago, when the Resident of Travancore and Cochin was travelling through a village the tahsildar (a native) being unable to procure the required number of coolies to convey the Resident's baggage, coolly popped into the local vernacular school and urged one of the teachers to serve as a porter. The pedagogue naturally enough protested, but the official was inexorable, and, on the teacher persisting in his refusal, made free use, it is said, of a cudgel, on the back of the unfortunate man; and compelled him to trudge a long distance with a heavy load. Legal proceedings have been instituted by the injured school-master.

TUESDAY, 30TH MARCH.

MR. CHARLES LENNOX PEEL, who is described as the "eldest son of Sir Lawrence Peel, Chief Justice of Calcutta 1842-55, has been appointed Clerk of the Privy Council in succession to Sir Arthur Helps. He is a nephew of Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, and a cousin of the present Sir Robert Peel M. P. He is also a cousin of the Duke of Richmond, the Lord President of the Council. His father is member of the Privy Council." We were under an impression that Sir Lawrence Peel was an old bachelor.

AN INTERESTING archæological discovery has been made at the watering-place of Bourbonne-les-Bains, in the Department of the Haute-Marne Germany. In cleansing the reservoir of the thermal waters, over 4,000 bronze coins or medals and a few gold coins have been extracted from the mire. The gold coins have the diameter of an English florin, and bear the effigies of Nero, Honorius, Hadrian and Faustina Senior.

AT A conversazione recently held in Edinburgh, Professor Archer drew attention to a new and very important invention, the Chandor light, which seemed to threaten the lucifer trade with extinction. It is thus described by a London contemporary:

"The apparatus is, in outward appearance, a little tube, three or four inches long, having at one end a revolving button which turns screw, and at the other a minute angular point of metal, which also revolves, passing over a little orifice in the closed head of the tube. A continuous fuse, formed of a delicate strip of solidified collodion, with a ridge of hardened phosphorus on one of its sides, is slipped into the tube, and, once in position, can be moved upwards by the screw. By the same action which presses the upper end of the fuse against the opening at the top, the metal point is turned against the phosphorus and a small portion of the collodion is thereupon ignited. When the apparatus is affixed to a gas-burner, only a very transient flash is needed for the purpose of ignition, and not more than a seventieth part of the collodion fuse is in that operation consumed. Where, however, the wick of a lamp has to be lit by the same means, a larger proportion of the fuse, the thirty-second part, in fact, is burned. The apparatus is either portable or adapted to the uses indicated. If a lamp goes out, it can be instantly relighted by the turn of a screw, instead of by opening the case, removing the chimney, and striking a lucifer match, where perhaps, large quantities of straw are lying about. The collodion fuse is so little liable to be affected by damp that it will ignite after having been immersed in water; and its action has never been known to fail. Being encased in a close-fitting chamber within the tube, it cannot burn beyond the requisite point where its duty is discharged, and the cotton-wick or invisible spirt of gas "starts into light, and makes the lighter start."

SAID THE plaintiff in a divorce case at Augusta to Chief Justice Appleton: "I don't want to say anything against the woman, Judge, but I wish you could live with her a little while; you'd think I had told the truth." The Judge was willing to take his word for it.

A PARIS correspondent says: A curious wedding took place the other day between a giantess, known as "La Beele Arlesienne," and a dwarf called." Prince Bebe." She is six feet five in height—he three feet at the most. Who will be master?

IN A MAGAZINE called *New and Old*, a letter has been published, declaring that "marriages according to woman's rights" have been introduced into England from America, and that such marriages are secretly entered into by people in good society. These marriages are only binding for a term of years, and after the term expires, the parties are free to separate and marry again. What about the children?

AS A LITERARY CURIOSITY we reproduce from the *Bangalore Examiner* the following document reputed to be a patent of Mahomed:—

The patent of Mahomed which he granted to the Monks of Mount Sinai, and Christians in general.

I.—Whosoever of my nation shall presume to break my promise and oath which is contained in this present agreement, destroys the promise of God, acts contrary the oath, and will be a resister of the faith (which God forbid!) for he becometh worthy of the curse, whether he be the king himself or a poor man, or what person soever he may be.

II.—Whenever any of the monks in his travels shall happen to settle on any mountain, hill, village, or in any other habitable place, on the sea or in deserts, or in any convent, church, or house of prayer, I shall be in the midst of them, as the preserver and protector of them, their goods and effects, with my sole aid and protection, jointly with all my people, because they are a part of my own people, and an honour to me.

III.—Moreover, I command all my officers not to require any poll tax of them or any other tribute, because they shall not be forced or compelled to anything of this kind.

IV.—None shall presume to change their judges or governors but they shall remain in their office without being deposed,

V.—No one shall molest them when they are travelling on the road.

VI.—Whatever churches they are possessed of no one is to deprive them of them.

VII.—Whosoever shall annul any of these my decrees, let him know positively that he annuls the ordinance of God.

VIII.—Moreover, neither their judges, governors, monks, servants, disciples, or any others depending on them, shall pay any tax, or be molested on that account, because I am their protector, wheresoever they shall be, either on land or sea, east or west, north or south because both they and all that belong to them are included in this my oath and patent.

IX.—And those of that live quietly and alone upon the mountains, they shall exact neither tax nor tithes from their incomes, neither shall any Mussulman partake of what they have, for they labour only to maintain themselves.

X.—Whenever the crops of the earth shall be plentiful in their due time, the inhabitants shall be obliged, out of every bushel, to give them a certain measure.

XI.—Neither in time of war shall they take them out of their habitation, nor shall they compel them to go to the wars nor even then, shall they require of them any tax.

In these eleven chapters is to be found whatever relates to the monks; the remaining seven chapters relate to in general Christians.

XII.—Those Christians who are inhabitants in my land and with their riches and traffic are able to pay the poll-tax, shall pay no more than 12 drachmas.

XIII.—Excepting this, nothing more shall be required of them, according to the express word of God, that says:—"Do not molest those that have a veneration for the Books that are sent from God, but rather, in a kind manner, give of your good things to them, and converse with them, and hinder every one from molesting them.

XIV.—If a Christian woman shall happen to marry a Mussulman, the Mussulman shall not cross the inclination of his wife to keep her from her chapel and prayers, and the practice of her religion.

XV.—None shall hinder them from repairing to their churches.

XVI.—Whosoever acts contrary to this my grant or gives credit to anything contrary to it, becomes truly an apostate from God and his divine Apostle, because this protection I have granted to them according to this promise.

XVII.—No one shall bear arms against them but, on the contrary, the Mussulman shall wage war for them.

XVIII.—And by this I ordain that none of my nation shall presume to do, or act contrary to this promise until the end of the world.

WITNESSES.

Ali, the son of Abu Thaleb.	Kaphe.
Omar, the son of Hattani.	Othman, the son of Gafas.
Ziphir, the son of Alman,	Amrelack, the son of Messutt.
Saith, the son of Maat.	Phayser, the son of Abbas.
Thanitt, the son of Nesis.	Talat, the son of Amptoulack.
Amphachin, the son of Hassan.	Sant, the son of Abid.
Mauthem, the son of Kasvi.	Kasmer, the son of abid.
Azur, the son of Jassin.	Ambtullack, the son of Omar.
Abombaker, the son of Ambi	

This was written by the success of Ali, the son of Abu Thaleb the Prophet marking it with his own hand at the Mosque of the Prophet (on whom be peace!) in the second year of the Hegira, the third day of the month, of Mahorem.

The tolerant spirit of the document is most remarkable.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST MARCH.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA elect is said to be a son of the Prince of Ch'un, aged 3½ years. He has been proclaimed under the title of "Kwang-su" or "Illustrious Succession." The two Empresses, one of whom (the Empress Mother) is his aunt, are again appointed Regents. Wen-Siang, the prime minister, has, for the fifth or sixth time, *a la* Bismarck, asked leave to retire. His request has been refused.

REPLYING to MR. Eustace Smith, Lord J. Manners stated that the mails were delivered at Bombay by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company five times after the contract time during the months of November and December last. On three of those occasions the delay arose from damage to the vessel or machinery, and, consequently, in the terms of the contract, the company were not liable to penalties. The penalties incurred in the two other cases, amounting to £400, would necessarily be enforced, the contract leaving the Postmaster-General no option in the matter.

SIR CHARLES LYALL died from an accident, and the Coroner insisted upon an inquest. The Home Secretary in noticing this matter in Parliament said: "If I were, sitting as Chairman of Quarter Sessions, considering whether this inquest, held in the discretion of the Coroner, ought so to have been held and ought to be allowed in the accounts of the Coroner, I should strike it out of the list with the explanation that, in my opinion, it was a great outrage on decency and common sense."

WE GIVE a few specimens of Parliamentary language introduced into the House of Commons on discussing the question of Privilege:

"The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Lowe) says my conduct is without precedent. I can only say, then, that his reading in Parliamentary and Constitutional history is not as extensive as I imagined it was. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman tells us that if discussions of this kind are to be allowed, the matter will become serious. Sir, it is a most serious matter already—and cannot be more serious than it is—that any hon. member of this House should get up in a public meeting, called by himself or his friends, and dare to denounce the conduct of another hon. member as ungentlemanly, dishonourable, and disgraceful, That is what has become serious; and if we wish to preserve inviolate the character and honour of this House we must put down with a strong hand what I will venture to call a system of American rowdyism. (Laughter.)

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This is a most serious matter, and I am perfectly astounded at the strange obliquity of vision which prevents the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Lowe) from seeing the thing in this light. (Laughter.) He has addressed to the House an ad captandum

argument—that this question of mine is calculated to interrupt our business. Sir, I say it is a most proper interruption of business, because life in the House of Commons will become intolerable if one member is entitled to assail the private or professional character of another member on public platforms without being amenable to the censure of the House; thus putting the libelled and slandered man, who has given him no provocation, to the necessity of going to the Courts of Law for redress. I was sorry to hear the First Lord of the Treasury make an allusion to me in reference to these Courts of Law. As he challenges me, I will tell him that I have no respect for our Courts of Law, and will never seek a remedy in one. (Laughter.) If the right hon. gentleman knew as much about these Courts as I do probably he would not recommend any man to seek justice there. (Renewed laughter.) I think, too, such a recommendation came with exceeding bad grace from the First Lord of the Treasury, because his avocations during the greater portion of his life have been dedicated chiefly to poetic fiction and romantic fable. (Cries of "Order!") If I am out of order, and you, Sir, so decide, I will bow with humble deference to your decision; but I entirely dissent from the notion that any private member is to call me to order unless backed by you. (Laughter.)

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Whoever wanted to interfere with the right of discussing the conduct of members of Parliament? What I want to put down is the practice for one member of Parliament to slander another behind his back. That is not fair discussion. It is slander; and I want to put down slander if I can. ("Oh.") I want to put down a system which, if persisted in, will render existence in this House perfectly intolerable. I disregard the right hon. gentleman's sneer that I wanted to force myself upon this House. I did not mean to do so; I do not want to do so; and I think it is extremely ungenerous and ungracious on the part of a member of his experience and standing to fling that taunt at me upon the first occasion when I have had the honour of addressing this House. If young members—young, I mean, in their standing here—are to be put down and sneered down in this way, I can only say that it is an entirely different state of things from that which hitherto has been the time-honoured custom of the House of Commons, where I have always understood that young members are rather encouraged. (Laughter.) At all events they are not, and I respectfully submit ought not, to be put down by sneers of this description."

To me it is a matter of indifference whether the House so brands the hon. and learned member or not. My character for honour is safe notwithstanding his attacks. He has made an attack upon me which no one ever ventured to make before. I should have thought the whole dictionary of attack had been exhausted by the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench when he summed up against me. ('Order' and 'Question.') I am keeping to the question. Every form of attack which could possibly be made upon me by any person was contained in that memorable summing-up. ('Question.')

. . . . . .

I am perfectly indifferent as to the decision it may come to, whether it gives the go-by to the question by an adjournment or otherwise. Of one thing I am sure—that any slur which that decision may be supposed to cast on me I shall shake off, as the lion shakes the dewdrops from his mane. (Shouts of laughter.) I am glad I have afforded the House an opportunity for so much innocent mirth. I am not at all angry; I assure you I am quite satisfied with the reception the House has given me. I know the vast amount of prejudice which may exist against me in the minds of many hon. members. I believe before many months elapse I shall show that I do not deserve to be regarded with that prejudice, and I trust I shall never do anything which shall make a single member of the House of Commons ashamed of my presence. (Hear hear.")

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AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION, says the Paris Correspondent of the *Times*, will shortly leave Marseilles to make researches into the depths and animal organizations of the Mediterranean. Soundings and dredgings similar to those made by the Challenger will be made by a steamer specially provided with microscopes, photographic apparatus, and means for preserving new or rare specimens of marine zoology.

INSTANCES, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief of sepoys having been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment with hard labor thus necessitating the transfer of such offenders to the nearest civil jail, where they are associated with the most debased criminals, His Excellency has directed that no sepoy who is considered a fit person to return to duty after undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, is to be sentenced to hard labor. Simple imprisonment only should be awarded by summary courts-martial.

THE FOLLOWING is the English translation of the Sanscrit Ode to Serjeant Ballanyne composed by the Pundit Galtoo Lalaji at the instance of the Rajcote Association:

"May that great Serjeant, who is come from a foreign country on the other side of the ocean, well-versed in legal lore, and himself as it were a great ocean, on account of his great learning, raise the good fortune and prosperity of His Highness the Gaekwar, now involved in great calamity.

O just and almighty God, if the people who serve His Highness with affection and sincerity be fortunate, may this splendid town of Baroda, enjoying great prosperity in former times, wearing a hustling appearance through her numberless elephants, risen on the coast of the ocean of prosperity, and adorned by the presence of a great number of actors again occupy a very high position by regaining her former splendour.

Seeing her face in the mirror of the snow-white hands of the Europeans, the opulent town of Baroda bewails the calamity of her ruler by shedding tears of pearls which are now in the hands of the Government.

As the word Ballantine according to Sanskrit, signifies a person possessing mighty strength, the town of Baroda is overwhelmed with joy-giving expression to her hopes in the following words:—

"May the great God prove my innocence, and restore me without loss of time to my prosperous condition. Amen."

THURSDAY, 1ST APRIL.

THE BEHAR HERALD reports a serious riot in Tirhoot. One version of the case is, that a Mr. Manners, an Indigo-planter, wanted to take forcible possession of certain lands belonging to ryots—an attempt in which he was resisted by the tenants. The result was that a fight ensued, in which one of the ryots, it is said, was so severely wounded under orders of Mr. Manners that he is not likely to survive long. The other version is that the man was wounded by his own son in order to bring the factory people to trouble. We will anxiously watch the proceedings of the local authorities in this unfortunate case.

THE PIONEER gives the following version of the arrangement made by Government with Dr. Hunter on the subject of the completion of the *Gazetteers*. A former scheme contemplated the completion of the Gazetteers by Mr. Hunter working in India, without assistance, in four years, at a cost of £17,000. By going home, carrying materials with him, getting literary assistance in England and pushing the work through the press himself, he reduces the time the work will take to 23 months, the cost to £5,450. To this, however, must be added £2,400, the cost of a local organisation for expediting certain work in India. Has Dr. Hunter's salary for the last three years or more for which he has been engaged in this task been taken into account?

IT IS stated that Sir Richard Meade will succeed Sir Lewis Pelly as Resident at Baroda. It is a pity that Sir Lewis Pelly's health compels him to seek relief from work. We wish some other officer not connected with the Baroda Commissions had been selected.

WITH REFERENCE to the statement of the *Indian Mirror* that the *Indu Prokash* is the property of Rao Shaheb Vishanath Mandalikh, a Bombay Correspondent writes to us as follows:

"The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanth Narayan Mandlik is not one of the proprietors of the *Indu Prokash*. He has no connection whatever with that paper. Upon what authority and with what object the *Indian Mirror* has chosen to drag forward the Rao Saheb's name in such a malicious manner it is difficult to say. The *Bombay Gazette* has with its usual audacity and recklessness taken the extract without any contradiction, knowing fully well that it is not correct.

None of us here is surprised at the conduct of the *Gazette* which has of late been indulging too freely in wanton attacks upon the natives of this country. It is the *Mirror's* part that has astonished us most. The gentlemen connected with the *Mirror* are no strangers to Bombay. Almost all the foremost among them have visited Bombay and been personally acquainted with the proprietors and editors of the *Indu Prokash*. To my knowledge, one of them knows fully well that the Hon'ble Rao Saheb has no connexion whatever with the *Indu Prokash*. The *Native Opinion* of the 21st instant has contradiction the *Indian Mirror*. The matter I must say, is not of much importance to the Rao Saheb personally. The public here cannot be imposed upon by the misrepresentations of the *Mirror*. I have however thought it proper to bring the matter to your notice as showing how reckless and indifferent the *Mirror* sometimes is when it steps beyond its legitimate limits."

SHAMARAO VITHAL.

WE ARE sincerely sorry to record the death of Babu Bhuggobutty Churn Law, a cousin of the Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law. He was ailing for some time past and expired on Sunday last. The germs of his disease were laid whilst he worked himself with unsparing devotion as Secretary to the Hooghly Famine Relief Committee last year. He was a young man of great modesty, manliness, and unobstrusive charity. He bequeathed Rs. 5,000 to the District Charitable Society, and a like sum to the Mayo Hospital.

WE ARE grieved to announce the death of another worthy Bengali. Babu Woma Churn Mitter is dead. He was a distingnished pupil of the old Hindu College, was for some time a teacher of Hare's School, and afterwards became a partner of Chatterjea Mitter & co. He was a man of fine feeling, but the chronic complaints from which he suffered curtailed his public usefulness.

FRIDAY, 2ND APRIL.

WE THANK *Native Opinion* for correcting a mistake into which we fell in reviewing the labors of the Vice-Regal Legislative Council during the last Session. The Revenue Suits Jurisdiction Bill relating to Bombay, which produced great dissatisfaction in the Western Presidency, though it was persistently pushed on, has not yet been enacted into law.

WE LEARN from the same journal that the Bombay Tolls Bill has been vetoed by the Governor General. Our contemporary says:

"This is Bill No 2 which has been disallowed by the Supreme Government out of four projects of law which created great dissatisfaction and which in the face of determined opposition by the public and a few members of the Council, were passed by official majorities. By vetoing this bill the Viceroy has earned the gratitude of the public and particularly of the agricultural classes who would have terribly suffered from its restraints, had it been allowed to come into force. We cannot help remarking here that the vetoing of two by the Viceroy out of four pet Acts, viz the burial, the Municipal, the Salt and the Tolls act, does not speak very favourably of the legislative wisdom of those who passed them. We hope our present and future legislators will take a due warning from this and not try to give their pet schemes the sanction of law without serious consideration."

We hope the Bombay Council will take this hint.

THE MAHARAJA of Travancore has returned to his capital. We are sorry to learn that Travancore is threatened with a drought, there being no rain since December last.

THE FOLLOWING rule has been added to the bye-laws for the Municipalities of Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, Palamcotta, and Mangalore:—"Any person who shall feed any animal intended for human food on offal, stable manure, or other noxious matter, or who shall offer for sale milk taken from any cow fed on offal, &c., as aforesaid, will be prosecuted."

OF THE chiefs assembled in Delhi there were three little boys, of whom the *Pioneer's* correspondent writes as follows:

"The Maharao Rajah of Alwar is a very self-possessed youngster. Although but a few months ago only an obscure squire's son, he carries his regal honors as if born in the purple. At the private durbar, when Lord Northbrook expressed a hope that he was conscious of the great responsibilities of his high position, he replied that he hoped to be able to do his duty with the help of God and the British Government.

The little King of Chamba and the Heir-Apparent to the Nawab of Faridkote have divided the attention of the ladies. They are both very pretty children, and their splendid dresses and great stations have lent to them an additional charm.

Child is father of the man!

THE CABUL correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that the following news is given by arrivals from Tajkund:—"The Russians are making railway lines from Tajkund to Yarkund. At Tajkund there was a large gathering of merchants, and it was decided that if their goods were not sold there profitably, they were to take all by railway free of charge to the Put fort, where the English, French, Russian, and German merchants would purchase them at high prices. Arrivals from Turkistan say that in all the Russian dependencies in Turkistan it has been proclaimed by the Russian authorities that any one who wished to go and see St. Petersburg in Russia could obtain a free ticket by railway."

THE DARJEELING NEWS has the following:

"Assaults by coolies on their employers appear to be rather the fashion just now, as another case in which a planter was mobbed has occurred recently in the district. If this sort of thing goes on, planters will have to go about their estates with a couple of revolvers in each pocket, a blunderbus over each moulder, and an escort of half a dozen policemen. In fact they will have to adopt exactly the same precautions as Irish gentlemen taking a constitutional about their estates. There is every reason to believe that this second assault would not have taken place, had the white feather not been so conspicuously shown in the first case which occurred."

But why are the coolies so rampant? Is there something rotten in the state of Denmark?

SATURDAY, 3RD APRIL.

ON TUESDAY last the third anniversary of the Bengal Music School was held, Mr. Justice Phear presiding. After distributing the prizes Mr. Phear delivered an appropriate address, complimenting the founder, Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore, on the success which has already attended his efforts, and exhorting the students to cultivate their national music. Father Lafont also made a few remarks on the character of Hindu Music.

THE APPEAL of Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co. against the judgment of Mr. Justice Macpherson in the Coal case, in connection with which the libel action against the *Indian Statesman* has been instituted, has been dismissed with costs.

IT IS stated that the proprietors of the *Indian Statesman* have purchased the good will of the *Indian Observer* and the *Friend of India*. Mr. Knight has, we may say, the strongest press organization in the country; he has the *Economist*, the *Statesman*, the *Observer* and the *Friend*. It is stated that the last mentioned paper will be issued from Calcutta under the new proprietory. At the gate of Serampore may be inscribed the words—Ichobad, thy glory is gone!

A KHOJA merchant connected with the spinning and weaving mills of Bombay, is said to have suffered a loss of Rs. 66,00,000.

THE TRIAL of the remaining prisoners, arrested at Baroda along with His Highness the Gaekwar, will take place before Mr. Birdwood, the Sessions Judge of Surat, and assessors.

THE FOLLOWING address, signed by about two thousand natives of Bombay and accompanied by a handsome shawl, was presented to Serjeant Ballantine previous to his departure for England:

"To William Ballantine, Serjeant-at-Law: Sir,—As you are departing from these shores after having, with special ability and independence, defended His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, a prince in whom the people of this Country are deeply interested against the accusations preferred against him by the Government of India, we the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, take this opportunity of thanking you for your exertions in behalf of the said oppressed prince. We request you to accept this little present which we offer in testimony of our gratitude for your valuable labors in this cause, and bid you a cordial farewell and wish you every happiness."

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal it is stated has started a tobacco farm at the stud depot of Poosah. The whole of the stud lands are to be cultivated with the weed: and the stables are being turned into sheds

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for drying and curing. Dr. Brown of Manilla experience is to be the overseer.

THE NAGA EXPEDITION has as was expected brought the savage hill-men to their senses in no time. We trust that strong measures will be taken to secure a stable peace on the frontier.

WE HEARTILY welcome Sir William Herschell as officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division. A man of wide sympathies and great experience in Bengal his advent to the Presidency Division is a matter of congratulation. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording our opinion that Lord Ulick Browne, though he failed egregiously as Chairman of the Justices, has done admirably as Presidency Commissioner.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals :—1. General Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1873-74. 2. A Ritualist's calumnies against the true Church refuted by a Catholic. 3. The present state of discontent in India. Reprinted from the *Civil and Military Gazette*. 4. A paper on a copper-plate inscription of the time of Skanda Gupto. By Rajendralala Mitra. 5. The Hooghly Wukf case or facts and precedents bearing on the bequest of the late Hajee Mahomed Mosim. 7. Discussion of the question of widow-marriage in the Kali Juga or arguments against the practice. By Syamapada Nayhoosun Bhuttacharjea. 7. High Model of the Brahma Dhurma. By Rajnaryan Bose. 8. Pope's Essay on Man translated into Bengali verse. By Doorgadass Mookerjee. 9. Subda-kulpa-druma. vol. 3 No. 3. 10. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. No. 1. January 1875. 11. Bunga-dursun vol. III. No. II, for Falgoon 1281 B. S. 12 *Indian Spectator*. Vol. II. part I.

AS AN illustration of the manner in which Sub-Deputies are treated by Government a correspondent says that these poor officers while holding kutchery are not allowed the comfort of a punkha, though common clerks are not denied this little consideration. He writes :

"A Joint-Magistrate's Clerk drawing between 30 and 35 Rupees a month, has his punka-puller and is it not, Mr. Editor, very preposterous and something beyond human conception to think that officers who exercise judicial powers are denied the previlege? Big officials who enjoy in their palatial offices wet *khus-khus tatees* can but ill-conceive the sufferings of these poor Sub-Magistrates."

We sincerely sympathize with the sorrows of the Sub-Deputies.

WE ARE requested to announce that on Thursday next the 8th instant at 7 P. M. Father Lafont will deliver a lecture at St. Xavier's College On the Production of Electric Currents."

BABU RAJENDRALALA MITRA thus alluded to a Municipal *trihasparsa* at the last Meeting of the Calcutta Justices :

"The natives believed that when three asterisms came into conjunction, the result was utterly pernicious. The first asterism was—the gentleman who was knighted for his connection in the affairs of this municipality, and who was more arduous in doing everything beneficial to him than anything else. But he had a hobby, and his hobby was that the Northern Division of the town was not correctly assessed, and that the assessment should be considerably raised. The second asterism was the Vice-Chairman. He had somehow or another embodied some opinions of the native quarters having been improperly assessed, and that the Southern Division was very nearly properly assessed. (The Chairman : That is where the shoe pinches.) The third asterism was the assessor who joined the municipality only on the 5th of November last, and had done his duty so admirably that the Chairman had given him a most handsome certificate that day."

Yes, the conjunction is ominous for the rate-payers !

JUST AS we were going to press we received proofs of a lecture delivered at the Mahes Literary Institute by Mr. Rodway, sub-editor of the *Friend of India*, "on Bengal in the olden time." We have had time to take only a hurried glance at it, and are much pleased with the production. We are sorry we cannot make room for it for want of space.

THE PERFORMANCE at Lewis' Theatre this evening for Dave Carson's benefit was a grand success. It was announced under the patronage of the Acting District Grand Master of Free Masons in Bengal—who is now our worthy townsman, Mr. J. B. Roberts. The house was not only crammed, every standing place being occupied, but some two hundred persons could not be admitted. The performance was excellent.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875.

THE BURMESE IMBROGLIO.

II.

AT the bottom of the Burmese imbroglio lies the question—to whom does the Karen country belong? We learn from certain papers placed at our disposal that the kingdom of Burma is bounded on the east by Tsa-take-tha on the Panthay Dominions, on the south-east by Ayawzah or Shamease, on the south by Cape Negraise, on the south-west by Patakekhara or Kalla Dominions, on the north by China. These boundaries were defined by the King Kyanzitmein of Pagan in the Burmese era 423 or 813 years ago. It is said that His Majesty's grand-father Meindragee, and his father subjugated the wild Western Karenees with the view of civilizing them and also annexed the Western Karenee territory to that of Burma, and governed them according to the rules laid down by the forefathers of His Majesty, and that therefore the Territory of Western Karenee is within the Burmese Empire. We are told that not long after the Myngoon Prince was taken prisoner by the British Government, the Karenee Chief Kyai Pho Gyee died, and his two sons Khoontee and Khoonsha petitioned His Majesty the King of Burmah for protection, as they were under His Majesty's Government. His Majesty on receiving this petition sent an armed force of 200 men to protect Khoontee and Khoonsha and to prevent raids into his territory. In the Burmese era 1235 when the Eastern Karenee Solopoh and Nga Deepah declared war, a letter was received by His Majesty from the British Political Agent requesting that His Majesty would be pleased to order the two Karenee Chiefs to keep the peace, as some of the British traders were trading in those parts with large sums of money : this fact is a further proof that the Western Karenee is in Burmese territory. There was also received another letter from Captain Strover, Political Agent, requesting that the Burmese Government would not govern the Western Karenees, and that they might be considered as being independent from which it may be inferred that all the Western Karenee country was subject to Burma. In the reign of His Majesty's uncle Kyai Pho Gyee the Chief Karen served the Burmese Government faithfully and continuously for which the said Kyai Pho Gyee obtained the title of Papada Daywa Yaza and he the Karen Chief made a seal of this title and used it till his death. After his death his sons Khoontee and Khoonsa also obtained the same title which descended from father to son and exists up to the present time. It is therefore contended that the Karenees are the subjects of the King of Burmah. Besides Kyai Pho Gyee there were three other Karenee Chiefs who also obtained titles from the king of Burmah. They were as follows :—(*a*) Western Karenee Chief Pya Bai who obtained the title of Papada Zayah Kyaw-thoo, (*b*) Bowlokhai, the title of Papada-thee-ha-yazah. (*c*) And Pho Bya Glay the title of Papada-thee-ha-kyaw-zwa. When the Myingoon Prince absconded from British territory and stationed himself with his followers at Karenee south of the Kaloodaw pillar near the vicinity of Kyai Pho Gyee, the British did not interfere with him because his place of residence was not within British territory. His Majesty the King of Burma hearing that Myingoon Prince had come into his territories forced him back into British territory where he was arrested and banished.

Such is the Burmese version of the relation subsisting between the Court of Ava and the Karen country. The correspondence which took place between the British Political Agent and the Burmese Government on the subject is delectable reading. We propose to give a few extracts for the edification of the reader. The first letter from the British Agent to the Foreign Minister of Burma is dated the 29th October 1873, and runs as follows :

"Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the British Agent that Nga Depah, (Karenee) has collected a large force with arms ; with the intention of attacking Solepoh the great Chief of Eastern Karenee, on the frontier and within the boundary of His Majesty's dominions, the British Agent is desirous of knowing what authority and license has been granted to the said Nga Depah by the Burmese Government and whether His Majesty has sanctioned the actions of the said Nga Depah or not.

The Eastern Karenee Chief Solepoh and Western Karenee Chief Koontee being on terms of friendship with the British Government, although residing within His Majesty's dominions, the British Agent confidently hopes that these two Chiefs will not be disturbed or molested within His Majesty's dominions by any force of arms."

The Burmese Minister replied as follows under date the 3rd November 1873 :

"With reference to Solopoh Chief of Eastern Karenee he is no other than a true subject of His Majesty in as much as, that he is not only a resident in the dominions of His Majesty, but in the year 1230, (of the Burmese Era) he was here in the Royal presence, submitted to the usual oaths, and swore allegiance to His Majesty, after which he was honored with Titles and umbrellas and created Chief of Kandaza Woodee Myoza, besides this, as a testimony of his being a faithful honored subject of His Majesty, his son Nga Gnoay was admitted as an attendant on His Majesty and is therefore a true and original subject of His Majesty.

There being constant disagreements between Nga Depah and Solopoh, His Majesty sent orders that they both should appear before him to settle up their quarrels. Nga Depah at once submitted and came to His Majesty, when he was in like manner honored with titles &c., and directed to return to his residence.

Any disturbance on the frontier within His Majesty's dominions is a matter for consideration and judgment by His Majesty's Officials, either by letter or otherwise to ensure obedience and submission on the part of uncivilized subjects by degrees, according to the national rule.

It is therefore to be hoped, in consideration of Solopoh being an original subject of His Majesty and being also in a state of insubordination, and in accordance with the existing peaceful and friendly feeling between the two Governments, that in the event of such chiefs from His Majesty's dominions coming before, or making any terms with the British Government, His Majesty hopes that the British Government will not encourage them, but help in making them submit to their obligations as is usual with other Sawbwas and Chiefs towards His Majesty's Government.

The British Agent rejoined as under :

"With reference to the report that Karen Nga Depah with a large collected force is now at the frontier within the boundary of His Majesty's, dominions, for the purpose of attacking Solopoh under the order of His Majesty, and there being located and travelling within such vicinity, a large number of timber traders and foresters, with large sums of money from Moulmein, the British Agent trusts that the Burmese Government will adopt such measures as will prevent such traders being molested or disturbed.

That the Burmese Government has empowered the said Nga Depah to exercise such hostile measures towards Solopoh and with the knowledge and sanction of His Majesty ; should such be the case, the matter being strictly of a Political nature touching the interests of great countries and Governments, on what grounds His Majesty does sanction the ideas and actions of Nga Depah, the British Agent is desirous of knowing.

With reference to the Western Karenee Chief Koontee and the territory connected with him, the British Agents Major Sladen and Major Macmahon have both addressed the Burmese Government to the effect that the Burmese Government would not interfere with, or exercise any authority over, the said Chiefs and all Karenee states, that this was the desire of the British Government. Under these circumstances, why should any force of arms be sent to the territory of the Eastern Karenee Chief from His Majesty's Government.

The British Agent is desirous of receiving a reply from H. E. Woonshin Daw Pakhan Myoza Menghee, to his letter, explaining fully on this subject.

This letter is dated the 5th November 1873. On the 5th idem the Burmese Minister again replied as follows :

"That Kandya Woodee Myoza Papada Kyaw-gung (Solopoh) and Ywa Oak Nemmyo Kyaw-deng Thoo Yong (Nga Depah) have on a former occasion had disturbances between them, which compelled His Majesty to interfere and set them at peace by recalling them and correcting them. After the last visit to His Majesty of Nga Depah and on his return to his territory, the Burmese Government had given directions to these chiefs as well as to all those on the frontier within His Majesty's dominions, to live in peace and harmony, and should there be any further disturbance between them, it is in the province of His Majesty's Government to correct and set them right.—The Western Chief Koontee and his territory also being within the boundary of His Majesty's dominions, and in the face of the existing peace and friendly feeling between the two Governments, the British Agent also being aware that the Burmese Government is at present exercising such authority to correct and put down any spirit of insubordination on the part of His Majesty's Karenee subjects—the British Agent had no grounds or reason to send such letters as stated above."

The British Agent addressed the following letter to the Burmese Minister dated the 14th January 1874 :

"That the Western Karenee territory is of an independent nature, and without being governed by any Country, and according to the wishes of the said Karenee Chiefs and the British Government, there were terms of friendship exchanged between them, and the British Government having considered and looked upon the said Western Karenee States as independent, in the years 1857 and 1863, there were officers from the British Government who visited these said States, when they met with the several Chiefs and exchanged terms of friendship with them.

During the year 1870 the former British Agent and the Burmese officials had conversation regarding the question of the said Karenee States. It was then stated that the British Government desired that the said Karenee States should not be interfered with by the Burmese Government, or in any way to be governed by them, to which desire the late Woonshin Daw Pakhan Menghee agreed, that the wishes of the British Government should be acceded to.

Besides this on the 30th December 1870 the question was again brought up before the Burmese Government, for the purpose of having the matter finally settled and understood. Such being the case, it is now desired that all the territory belonging to the said western Karenee may be allowed to remain independent without any interference or any exercise of authority from the Burmese Government.

In regard to the Eastern Karenee States with which the British Government is so intimately connected in buying and selling, and with reference to the disturbance caused by Ngaa Depah, the late Woonshin Daw Pakhan Men ghee wrote letter stating that orders and letters had been sent to the proper authorities to prevent any disturbance there, and also

to see to the security of those trading between the British Territory and the Karenee States in the Burmese month Nat-Daw-lahzan 5th 1235.

This information having reached the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, he was much gratified and has full confidence in the Burmese Government on this subject."

On the 19th January 1874 the Burmese Minister replied as follows:

"That the Western Karenee States are independent is not correct. They being within the limit of the Royal Dominions, are subject to His Majesty's Government and further these States are under discipline from the Burmese Government.

That the subject, of not ruling the Karenee States, was discussed or decided between the British Agent and the Burmese official, there is no record whatever.

That the late Woonshin Daw Pakhan Menghee could never have consented or agreed to the desire of the British Government it being directly contrary to existing facts as aforesaid viz:—that these States are within the Burmese Dominions, and he could not of his own will, consent to a matter touching a political question so important."

On the 26th March 1874 the British Agent again wrote as under:

"That there was no such understanding on the part of the Burman officials or that the late Woonshin Daw Pakhan Menghee had even agreed or consented to the wishes of the British Government, with reference to the Western Karenee States, is by no means satisfactory to the British Agent, also that the statement made by the Woonshin Daw Kinwoon Menghee, that these States are States belonging to His Majesty's Government is a matter of great dissatisfaction to the British Authorities which is herewith expressed."

The Burmese Minister replied in the following letter dated the 28th March 1874:

"That the British Authorities have no reasonable grounds to be dissatisfied in any way whatever, with reference to the statement made, that the Western Karenee States are within the Dominions of Her Majesty's Government. And it is hereby desired that in consideration of the existing terms of peaceful and continued friendship, between the two Governments, that no such feeling should exist."

The Burmese Minister also communicated copy of a petition of the Karen chiefs to shew that they acknowledged the supremacy of the King of Burma:

"Your Majesty's slaves Koontee and Koonsha Chiefs of Western Karenee most respectfully beg to present this Petition by the hand of Kay Ma Phyew, Thet-taw Oak (Teak Forest Chief) Kyaw-din Zayn Yaza, who was honored by Your Royal Majesty and appointed as chief of the Teak forests on the last occasion.

Your Petitioners are prevented from appearing before Your noble Majesty (although they are most desirous of doing so) in consequence of there being great disturbances among the Western Karenee tribe.

Your Petitioners, prayer to your Royal Majesty now is that a force from 2 to 300 armed men may be sent to your Petitioner's aid under the command and directions of Douk-tah Woodee Thet Taw Oak Nai Myo Theah Yaza (who is a true and faithful subject of your Majesty, having proved his loyalty like his forefathers) together with a reliable officer from Your Majesty's Court.

As your Petitioners are most desirous of faithfully serving your Royal Majesty, and as your Majesty has protected the Eastern Karenee tribes with armed forces, and having established peace there, your Petitioners pray, that they may also in like manner receive Your Majesty's Royal favors, and on the arrival of such armed force and after peace is again resorted to among our Western tribes, which we trust will be accomplished in 5 or 6 months, we will then personally appear before Your Majesty and pay our usual worship to Your Majesty."

To the above the British Agent replied as follows:

"With reference to the letters dated Moung Tagoo Lahzan 9th and 11th relative to the Western Karenee States, in which it is strongly urged that the said States are within the boundary of His Majesty's dominions. The subject having been forwarded for the opinion of the Governor General of India in Council, and they having carefully considered the question have come to the conclusion that the Western Karenee States form no part of His Majesty's dominions, and they entirely disagree with the view adopted by the Woonshin Daw Menghee. Although the Burmese Government persist in saying that the States are within their boundary, the British Government could never agree to their being so. This opinion having reached the British Agent, it is now duly forwarded to the Woonshin Daw Menghee for his information."

The Burmese Minister thus answered the above:

"With reference to the view taken by the British Government, that the Karenee States are not within His Majesty's dominions, the Burmese Government have now again to repeat that they are, and that the Karenees are, and have been, subject to the Burmese Government.

During the reign of the late king father of His Majesty the present king, Ket-pho Gyee the father of Koontee and Koonsha, the present chiefs of Western Karenee, was created chief of the said States and honored with the title of Papada Dawah Yaza and received a golden umbrella and a golden sword as a recognition of his loyalty to the king, and the present chiefs Koontee and Koonsha, having succeeded their father, have used his seal with the above title in their repeated petitions to His Majesty, which are among the Royal records.

In addition to the above, 3 other chiefs of Western Karenee having taken their several oaths to serve His Majesty faithfully, were each separately honored with titles and received golden umbrellas and swords at the Royal hands.

They were as follows:—

(1) Gua Cha Tha Pyabay honored with the title Papada Zaya Kyo Thoo.

(2) Bau Lah Gay honored with the title Papada Thehah Yazah.

(3) Bho Bya Glay honored with the title Papada Thehah Kyo Zwah.

The two chiefs Koontee and Koonsha petitioned to His Majesty expressing their sincere desire to undertake the oaths or allegiance and to serve the king as faithfully as their father Ket-pho Gyee, did.

This petition they entrusted with Koontee's son-in-law Nga Pya Bay Khoo Taw Yoa Joh Nga Koosee and one of their officers Shambalay. These having been duly authorized to present Koontee and Koonsha, presented the petition to His Majesty, at the same time praying that in order to establish peace and quietude among the Western tribes, such protection may be given them by His Majesty to preserve the same; which was acceded to, and the Burmese Government have adopted measures to keep these states under subjection.

With these additional explanations and proofs, the Burmese Government hopes that the British Government will be thoroughly convinced and satisfied, that the Western Karenee States, are really and truly within His Majesty's dominions, and the Karenees are His Majesty's subjects, and, as there is such friendship existing between the two Governments, the Burmese Government hopes that there will be no further correspondence on this subject."

The British Agent again wrote under date the 21st September 1874:

"That the present existing terms of peace and friendship between the two great Governments may be further enhanced.

That it is not the desire of the British Government to interfere with or govern the Karenee States in question.

That the Commissioner of British Burmah having received letters from the Viceroy and Governor General of India, who expresses a desire that these States, should not be interfered with by either Governments, but that they should be allowed to remain independent. This is herewith conveyed to the Woonshin Daw Menghee for his information."

The Chief Commissioner of British Burma now directly addressed the Burmese Minister:

"That the last letter and all correspondence relative to the Western Karenee States, (in which were expressed and strongly advocated that the said States were within His Majesty's Dominions. That the Chiefs of the said States, Koontee and Koonsha were directly under the Control of the Burmese Government having received Titles &c. from His Majesty, these facts having been set forward as proofs for the satisfaction of the British Government and having been duly forwarded to the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council for their consideration, their reply and opinion having been received by the Chief Commissioner the same is expressed as follows:

First.—That the Governor General of India in Council is very desirous that the subject in the dispute with reference to the Karenee States and their boundary should be peaceably and amicably determined by the two Governments.

Secondly.—That it is not the desire of the Government of India to control over the said States but simply that they should be left alone as they have always been.

The Governor General of India in Council, after carefully considering the question is of opinion that the Burmese Government have exercised authority beyond the boundary line which was determined and marked out by the two Governments down to the Salween River. Such being the opinion of the Government of India, they suggest the following proposition to settle the question finally between the two Governments:—

That the original boundary be revised as follows.

(*a*) That a direct line be drawn, from 6 English miles above Meaday to the Arracan Hills Westward.

(*b*) From the said point Eastward in a direct line to the bank of the Salween River.

Should the new boundary be thus decided on, the territory south of the proposed boundary line between the Pounloung and Salween Rivers will be brought within the British boundary, besides, the people in that territory were never subject to the Burmese Government.

After determining this boundary, should the Burmese Government interfere with the Karenee States which will fall south of the proposed boundary line, it will destroy the peace that now exists between the two Governments.

Should the above proposition be entertained by His Majesty, which, by the existing terms of friendship, the Government of India are led to hope, it is further suggested that a responsible officer from the Burmese Government as also one from the British Government, be entrusted with the marking of this boundary.

The Chief Commissioner personally is very desirous that the long existing terms of friendship should not be disturbed, and hopes that His Majesty will accede to the suggestions and propositions made by the Government of India in Council, and for this purpose the British Agent Captain Strover has been entrusted to lay this matter, clearly and in a friendly manner before His Majesty. He trusts at the same time, that the Woonshin Daw Menghee will assist in bringing this matter to an amicable conclusion.

The Woonshin Daw Menghee must be fully persuaded in his mind, that the said Karenee States have been, and are at the present time, independent.

The Chief Commissioner therefore trusts that this question will be finally and speedily settled.

The Burmese Minister offered the following explanation dated the 6th September 1874:

"That since the Burmese year 1214, when a treaty of peace was concluded between the British and Burmese Governments to the year 1234, there has existed an unalloyed peace and friendship in conformity with the terms of the said treaty, and that the present feeling of the Burmese Government is that this peace should be greatly enhanced and long continued.

In the Burmese year 1216, another treaty was entered into which is now a period of twenty years.

That during this period of continued, unbroken and undisturbed peace the Burmese Government have never made any proposal to the British Government or raised any question in reference to the territory within the British boundary, nor has the British Government on their part interfered with territory within Burmese dominions. But only now, after the expiration of so long a time, has the British Government proposed that these Western Karenee States of Koontee and Koonsha which are within the boundary of His Majesty's dominions, should be declared independent and they wish the Burmese Government to accede to the same.

Should the Burmese Government make a proposal to the British Government to mark a new boundary line, and that line were to affect British territory, would not such a proposal be considered inconsistent with the professed feeling of friendship between the two Governments, in as much as it would raise ill-feeling between them? Such then being the nature of the proposal from the British Government in reference to the Western Karenee States, it is a cause of great grief to the Burmese Government, which is herewith expressed.

"Any proposition relative to territory, affecting the interest of either Governments should be carefully and mutually considered and discussed, before any steps are decided on.

The question now brought before the Burmese Government in reference to the Western Karenee States *does* affect the interest of the Burmese Government and the subject needs time for consideration which the Burmese Government require for that purpose before giving a reply, and they request that while they are doing so, the British Government will consider the matter."

We have not seen further correspondence on the subject. It will be observed from the above that the Burmese Government stoutly maintains that the Karen country is under its protection and control, whereas the British Government contends that it is independent. We cannot understand why the Burmese Minister had before conceded this point, and in so far we must confess the Burmese Government is committed. On the other hand we cannot deny that the Burmese Government has adduced irrefragable evidence shewing that the Karens own allegiance to His Golden-footed Majesty of Burma. The question thus lies in a nutshell. It is this—whether our Government should take advantage of a statement by a Burmese Minister, which is not supported by facts? We are interested in the preservation of peace on the Burmese frontier, and we think that we have a greater security when the Burman Court is held directly responsible for it instead of the savage tribes which dwell in the Karen land. As for balance of power between the Burmese Government and the British Government there is so little comparison between the two that the question simply provokes laughter. Our powerful Government can take possession of the Kingdom of Burma any moment it likes. But as our Government has no such object, we hope it will spare us the evils and horrors of a war on the pretext of maintaining the independence of tribes, in which we have not the remotest interest whatever.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

"DELHI-SAROVA! JAGA-DISHAROVA!"—"the Lord of Delhi! the Lord of the Universe!" How grand was the people's idea of the power of the Great Mogul of Delhi is conveyed in the words with which we open this article. They apparently bordered on the verge of blasphemy in pronouncing in the same breath the Lord of Delhi with the Lord of the Universe! Their meaning was however different. They did not mean insult to the Lord of the Universe when they coupled with Him the Lord of Delhi. Their idea was that what the Lord of the Universe was above the Lord of Delhi was below. Nothing in their estimation could surpass the power and grandeur of the Emperor of Delhi. With their circumscribed knowledge of the geography of the world they conceived that all regal power, wealth and magnificence were concentrated in the Court of Delhi. It was that Court which gave firman to the English nation to trade in the East, and to establish factories on the Indian soil. It was that Court which gave the Dewanny of Bengal to the East India Company, and the charter to rule over other Indian territories. Gradually the Mogul Empire fell into the hands of the Company, which had, however, always recognized the titular dignity of the Great Mogul until the Mutiny swept away the proud House. Delhi is now an historic tradition—a sound, an echo. The British flag now waves where the old crescent stood. The renowned capital of the Mogul Empire is now the sudder station of a Punjab district. In 1857 the Chiefs of Puttiala, Jheend and Nabha mustered their forces at the gates of Delhi to co-operate with the British army in order to wrest from the rebel soldiery their citadel, and in 1875 their successors met in durbar to welcome the representative of the Queen. Then the British approached the seat of the Great Mogul with the sword in hand, now the English ruler approached it in a triumphal procession of peace. Could there

be a greater manifestation of the power of England in the East than the recent magnificent entry of the Viceroy into Delhi?

Last week we gave the text of the Viceroy's address to the native chiefs assembled at Delhi. Lord Northbrook is always plain, and simple; but if he were disposed to be rhetorical he could not have found a more inviting theme than this meeting at Delhi. Addressing the successors of Punjab chiefs on the historic ground, where with their aid the avenging English army broke the neck of the Mutiny, His Lordship could have uttered sentences which might have rung from one end of the Indian continent to the other. He could have dwelt on the power and resources of England, on the courage and devotion of the British soldier, on the loyalty of the general body of the Indian subjects of the Queen, without which it would have been hopeless for the British Government to have recovered its lost provinces, and on the staunch fidelity and active co-operation of the Native chiefs, who in that disastrous epoch supported the fabric of the British Indian Empire like so many iron pillars, which defied the hurricane of the Sepoy Revolt. A few such words at a time like this, when the minds of the Native Princes have been alarmed by the strong action taken in the Baroda case, would have had a healthy moral effect. But Lord Northbook does not like pomp or platitude. He is simple and modest, and though we do not find in his address the rhythm or grandeur of Lord Canning's style, more approaching the Royal speeches than any other Vice-regal addresses delivered in this country, or the stately and rounded periods of Lord Mayo, we recognize in it a spirit of plain straight-forwardness, which we confess is not without merit. Lord Northbrook does not evidently wish to play the king—he appears to the Native Princes more in the garb of a friend than in that of a master. He laid before the native chiefs assembled at Delhi the chess-board of Indian politics more in the style of an English Minister than in that of an oriental potentate.

Besides the Durbar there were other ceremonies in Delhi. The local Municipal Committee presented a welcome address to the Viceroy, who replied as follows:

"On the occasion of the Durbar, yesterday, I said that it would give me great pleasure to represent to Her Majesty the Queen, the loyal reception with which I have been greeted on my arrival here, and I am aware, from what the Lieutenant-Governor has told me, how much the Municipality, and I have no doubt, the Committee, as representing the Municipality, have exerted themselves on the present occasion, and how anxious they have been to express their sentiments of loyalty to the Queen. I beg, therefore, to thank them especially, and also for the care which they have taken to promote my personal comfort since I have been here.

The Municipality have been good enough to use expressions towards me personally, which I feel that I do not deserve. The responsibility of taking a part in the administration of the affairs of this great country is felt by me very deeply, and all that I can say is that my best endeavours, and all the exertion that I can command, have been, and will continue to be, used for what I believe to be the welfare of the people of India.

I am glad to learn from you that the city is prosperous and the prospects of trade are hopeful."

"Gentlemen,—I thank you again for your address and I shall certainly carry away with me, from this place, a very lively recollection of the loyal reception I have met with and the interest which I have always had in this ancient city will be rendered still greater by my having had the opportunity, which I have long wished to have, of personally visiting Delhi."

A deputation of the Literary Society of Delhi waited upon His Excellency with an address, to which the following reply was returned:

"The society which you represent appears to me to have been formed for very useful objects. There are many improvements which can only be carried out by the cordial co-operation of the educated natives of India, and specially those who, from their rank and position in society, have an influence over their fellow-countrymen. No more important duty can be performed than for those, who have the ability and position to do so, to give good advice to other who have not the opportunities. The publication of interesting and useful books in Urdu and Hindee must be of great advantage to the people. I have noticed, since I have been in India, with great pleasure that the number of books published now in the native languages has very largely increased.

"I observe that one of the objects of the society is to assist the Government in promoting measures which may be for the good of the country. It is a very useful thing for those who are able, as you are, to appreciate the intentions of the Government, to explain to others who may not understand those intentions, and may have incorrect ideas of them, what they really are. I have often remarked, as you must have done, in some native newspapers, incorrect reports published owing to want of knowledge. It is impossible for the Government to have any organization by which all those reports shall be contradicted, but gentlemen, in your position are often able to correct such reports, and would do a very useful work by informing the people of the true intentions of the Government, and of the mistakes made by those who are ill-informed.

"I thank you for the expressions which you have used towards me, and I beg to assure you that it has given me great pleasure to have received the address and to have visited this ancient city.

At the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Delhi College His Excelleney delivered an address, from which we make the following extracts:

"I have read with interest the report of Major Holroyd, the Director of Public Instruction, for the last year upon education in this province. It shows the interest which he takes in, and the attention which he has paid to, the subject. When I see written down in that report that only two, sometimes indeed only one, per cent. of the population receive instruction, it makes me think more of what remains to be done for educating the people of India than of what has already been accomplished. I have always felt, and taken every opportunity of saying so, that it is not to the Government alone that the people of India must look for education, but to themselves. They must assist in the work. There must be private, as well as Government schools—private schools conducted not from charitable motives only, but also as an honorable and lucrative employment. It has been so in former days, when learned men devoted their time to education. It should be so again. It is encouraging, however to see that private institutions have been founded, and are flourishing in this city. The Anglo-Arabic schools has, as Major Holroyd has said, been founded by the munificence of a distinguished Mussulman, and the Anglo-Sanscrit School is supported by liberal and distinguished Hindoos in this city. Again, there is, I believe, an excellent female school, conducted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and also, as I see by the report, excellent schools for the lower classes carried on by the Baptist Mission in Delhi. There is room enough for all these institutions; none need interfere with the other; there is plenty of work for all in this great city.

"I am happy to hear that the Delhi College has distinguished itself at the Calcutta examinations. It is great thing for a young man to belong to a college which has a name, the students of which have obtained—as those of the Delhi College have held upon one occasion—the first place in the Calcutta examinations, and eleven out of twelve of whom have lately past for the First Arts examination. These are matters which you, who are here and belong to the Delhi College, ought to remember. Each of you who are connected with that institution should endeavour to add additional lustre to its name by distinguishing yourselves in the examinations, in the same way as those before you have done, and when you have passed all the examinations either at the College or the University—and here I speak to all, whether belonging to the Delhi College, or any other school, which is represented in this room, each of you must recollect that when you have passed your examination, and left your schools, you have not done all that is necessary in order to become educated men. One of our most eloquent writers has said that instruction ends in the school-room, but education ends only with life. It is only the beginning of your education which you will get either at the Delhi College, or at any of the other institutions which exist in this city.

"I am glad to hear that well-educated young men in the Punjab find, at present, no difficulty in obtaining honorable and lucrative employment. That is good. But you must recollect that as the number of those who have a good education increases, you cannot expect to find the same opportunities for employment in the Government service. The Government in this, as well as in other countries, cannot create appointments for the purpose of employing young men of good education. When there are places to be filled, we are glad to have educated men to fill them. But places are paid from the taxes of the people, and the taxes of the people cannot be increased for the sake of adding to the number of such places if there is no real need for them. I am glad, however, that there are many opportunities now for providing for the educated men of the Punjab, and apart from the Government service, I believe, that in future other employments will be open to an increased number of men—in trade, in education, in art and in those various professions which a wealthy and prosperous community always maintains. I say to the students assembled here that they, all of them, have my hearty good wishes for their success in life. I shall like to do something to show my good feeling towards the Delhi College, and I shall consult with the Principal as to the way in which I can best forward its interests.

His Excellency thus concluded:

"I am glad to see present here to-day my friends, the Maharajah of Puttialla, the Rajah of Jheend, the Rajah of Nabha, and other distinguished Native Princes of this part of India. I am glad to see them here because it affords another mark of the interest which they take in education. I believe that there is no part of the British administration of India, which has been more readily and more cordially followed by the Native Princes of India, than the extension of education. Some parts of our administration they often consider—and probably rightly—not to be well suited to the condition of the States over which they rule, but with regard to education, there appears to be a universal agreement of opinion that in no State, however constituted, or of whatever elements composed, can the extension of education interfere injuriously either with its people, or the ruler who governs it. The Maharajah of Puttialla has, I am aware given great attention to the subject, and it is interesting on the present occasion to know that His Highness's able minister of public instruction was a student of the Delhi College."

His Excellency thus did the honors most graciously. His visit to Delhi will be long cherished in fond and grateful recollection by the people of that ancient city.

HOW THE POLICE MACHINE WORKS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE case of Anund Chunder Sikdar or as it is commonly called "The Patta Murder Case," which we noticed in our last issue, has brought to light several facts which reflect little credit on the local officers, whether executive or judicial, who were concerned in its investigation and trial. As proceedings of the kind which this case has revealed, are by no means rare in the Mofussil, it is, we think, of great importance that the utmost publicity should be given and the attention of the Government drawn not so much to the facts of this particular case, though, indeed, they are of a startling character, as to the manner in which the local officers have performed their respective duties in connection with this remarkable trial. And when we turn our attention to this part of the case, we cannot but feel that there must be something radically defective in a system, which combines the functions of a Policeman and a Detective with those of Judge, whose duty ought to be simply to consider the nature of the evidence placed before him regardless of all other considerations. It is impossible to overlook the fact that under the patriarchal system, of which Sir George Campbell was so great a champion, Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates in charge of sub-divisions, occupy a very anomalous position as judicial officers, for they are frequently themselves prosecutors in cases which they have to try, and like the Police are obliged to consider themselves responsible for the detection of every crime, and the punishment of every criminal. The result frequently is that Magistrates are influenced in their decisions, not so much by the evidence which is laid before them, as by extraneous matters which come to their knowledge in an unauthorized manner. This system might lead to substantial justice in some cases, but it is wrong in principle and radically vicious. It strikes at the very foundation of law and order and is calculated to defeat the ends of justice in most cases. The Patta case, however, discloses something far worse than a mere disregard of the ordinary rules laid down for the conduct of judicial officers, or a mere desire to support and maintain the prestige of the executive administration of the district at all hazards. It discloses a degree of perversity on the part of the local officers, which is in keeping with the marvellous story set up by the prosecution.

We have already pointed out how the District Judge in his desire to support the executive, or in his anxiety to refute the imputations made by the accused, went so far as to compliment in high terms certain officers, whose conduct has been justly censured by the High Court. We have also pointed out the extraordinary manner in which the principal Police officer in the district thought it right to investigate a case of so important a character. But there are certain other proceedings on the part of the local authorities which it is impossible to overlook, and without which our notice of the case would be incomplete. The reader will recollect that this case was first investigated by a Sub-Inspector, and by Inspector Parbutty Charn Bhuttacharjee. Their investigation, according to the High Court, "was going on smoothly, and so far as the interests of public justice were concerned, with apparent success for a period of 8 or 9 days when suddenly Mr. Owen, the District Superintendent of Police went down to the village of Patta," and caused the tables to be turned, with the assistance of the Court Sub-Inspector of Goalundo. It was never even alleged by Mr. Owen or on his side, that Inspector Parbutty Charan was guilty of anything more than inability to discover the truth such as Mr. Owen had discovered; and yet without waiting even to see whether the wonderful discovery made by Mr. Owen would stand the test of a trial in the Sessions Court, the local authorities directed Parbutty Charan Bhattacharji to be at once suspended from office, for his inefficiency in connection with this case. If the matter rested there, the Inspector would have probably submitted to his fate without any murmur. But the Deputy Magistrate of Goalundo would not be satisfied simply with Parbutty's suspension. He now directed an enquiry to be made into an allegation of torture which had been made before him against Parbutty, by a prisoner named Modhoo Sheikh, in February 1874, that is about 8 months previously, and upon which the Deputy Magistrate did not think fit to take any action at the time when the accusation was

first made. Curiously enough, Mr. Davies now ordered the same Court Sub-Inspector, who had been chiefly instrumental in upsetting the results of the investigation of the Patta case by Parbutty, to proceed to the interior in order to collect evidence against Parbutty in support of the accusation made in February 1874. A prosecution was accordingly instituted against Parbutty Charan Bhattacharji in October last by Mr. Davies, although his Sub-Deputy had after enquiry recorded his opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to justify a prosecution. About the 5th or 6th of October last, the Court Sub-Inspector having, from the interior, telegraphed to Mr. Davies, that he was coming to Goalundo with witnesses, Mr. Davies who knew that Parbutty Charan had that morning left for Dacca, to represent his case before the Commissioner, at once telegraphed to Dacca for his arrest. The Inspector was accordingly made a prisoner immediately on his arrival at Dacca, and brought back to Goalundo. Mr. Davies then committed the Inspector and two of his subordinates to take their trial in the Sessions Court on various charges; but the Inspector was acqitted by the Judge, who made the following remarks regarding the mode of Parbutty's arrest:—

"The arrest of the accused Parbutty seems to have been illegal. The Magistrate of Dacca was requested by telegram to effect the arrest, and he issued his warrant for the purpose, apparently under section. 157 of the Code; but the Deputy Magistrate of Goalundo stated no offence in the telegram sent to Dacca, and the Magistrate of Dacca entered no offence in the warrant which he issued. In the opinion of this Court the omission to state the offence for which a warrant is issued, so materially affects the validity of the proceeding as to render the arrest illegal."

The Sessions Judge, however, having convicted two of Parbutty's subordinates in the case, the matter came up on appeal before the High Court, and the whole case was found by that tribunal to be supported by false evidence. Parbutty Charan Bhattacharji's defence in the Sessions Court was "that in consequence of ill-feeling, existing between him and the Court Sub-Inspector of Goalundo, this case had been started after his suspension in connection with the Patta murder case. The matter had been dropped so late as February and revised by Mr. Davies at the suggestion chiefly of the Court Sub-Inspector." Upon this, the High Court remarks:—"The accused Parbutty gave no doubt the true account of the way in which this matter has grown up against him." We give below the latter portion of the judgment of the High Court, bearing upon this matter:—

"The Deputy Magistrate before whom the charge of murder against Madhoo originally came, was induced on some grounds of which we are not in possession to discredit altogether the confession of Madhoo, and to imagine, we suppose, that there were some good reasons for thinking that that confession had been obtained from him improperly. He accordingly in the end discharged Madhoo. But unfortunately he refrained at that time from taking any active step in the way of enquiring into the truth of the allegation which Madhoo had made, that the confession had been extorted from him by torture. It was not until after the lapse of a very considerable time, that the charge thus made against Parbutty Charan and his companions, was as Parbutty here states, received against him. It seems to have been revived in consequence of something having taken place in connection with a certain so-termed "Patta Murder Case" and then the Deputy Magistrate deputed the Court Sub-Inspector to go to the spot, there to procure such evidence, as he could, bearing upon the matter of the present charge. It is not difficult to see that a course of this kind was exceedingly likely to lead to the result which we have now before us; that is to say, to the collection of evidence such in character as we have been obliged to consider the depositions of the witnesses in the case to be; and to that result, without necessarily any ill motive actuating the Court Sub-Inspector in the execution of the very difficult duty imposed upon him. It would have been a much happier course to have taken, as we think, if the Deputy Magistrate had in the first instance when the matter was first before him, taken steps to bring all the witnesses who have given their evidence in the case before him, personally as he might easily have done, on the footing of Madhoo's statement, and satisfied himself from their testimony given before him at the early date, whether there was any truth in the allegation of Madhoo; or, if it had for some reason or other seemed expedient not to prosecute that matter further at that date, even when in October or September it became necessary to re-enquire into it, some officer of higher responsibility than the Court Sub-Inspector should have been deputed to make the enquiry, and if this course had been taken, there would not have been a possible opening for the defence which has been set up by Parbutty Charan. And no doubt, in that way the evidence of the different persons who came forward as witnesses upon this matter would have been properly sifted and estimated at its true value, before it was submitted to the ordeal of examination in the Sessions Court.

We are of opinion on the whole of the case that the evidence upon which the prosecution has founded the charges against the prisoners is altogether untrustworthy and insufficient to support a conviction."

This judgment was delivered by the High Court on the 23rd January last, evidently before the Patta Murder Case was heard on appeal.

It will be seen that without waiting for the result of the Patta case, the local authorities, not only suspended Parbutty Charan Bhattacharji, but prosecuted him criminally on charges which have turned out to be wholly groundless. We should be sorry to believe that these proceedings were adopted because the view which he had taken of the Patta case, and which is now found to be the correct view, did not coincide with that taken by those model Police officers, who subsequently succeeded in extracting a few worthless confessions and collecting a set of witnesses, whom the High Court has pronounced utterly untrustworthy. Why the Sub-Inspector, Rajchunder Bose, and the Head Constable Ram Chunder Nag (who assisted Parbutty Charan in the investigation of the Patta case and who were the first police officers who supported that version of the affair, which Parbutty subsequently, and in good faith, adopted), escaped from punishment is not exactly known. But it is significant that both these men subsequently came forward in the Sessions Court to support by their evidence the case as stated by Mr. Owen; the Head Constable going so far as to say, that he knowingly made or allowed to be made a false entry as to the time at which Annanda Chunder Sikdar arrived to lodge his complaint at the Thanna! We have thus the demoralising spectacle of two police officers coming forward through fear to accuse themselves falsely of gross misconduct in order to support the case put forward by their superior officer! Whether in this self-accusation, now proved to be false, is to be found the true explanation of the immunity still enjoyed by these two police officers, we leave the reader to judge. We confess we have seldom come across a state of affairs more scandalous than what is disclosed in this case. With the same indecent haste, the local authorities, (Mr. Owen tells us in his evidence) actually promoted the Court Sub-Inspector as a reward for his zeal in connection with the Patta Murder Case. Such are the vagaries of some of our executive officers! It is impossible to conceive anything more demoralising or scandalous than this practice of awarding punishments and rewards in anticipation of the result of a case. Such a course can only be calculated to bring the administration of justice in the Mofussil into contempt. May we venture to ask Government to institute an enquiry into the conduct of the Police in this case in the same manner as it lately did in connection with the Stevens case of Assam.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

WE must confess that sufficient justice has not been done by the Press to the financial policy of Lord Northbrook. There has been no additional taxation since the advent of the present Viceroy, but the public have taken this fact without scarcely a sensation. We cannot fully realize the importance of the financial measures and policy of Lord Northbrook unless we cast ourselves back to the time, when Lord Mayo's Government by a course of financial extravagance and a system of over-taxation filled the country with discontent from one end to the other. The late Viceroy sought to crowd the progress of fifty years in five, and the result was a pressure upon the people for additional revenue against which they shrieked most loudly and bitterly. Not only was the Income tax renewed from year to year, but it was raised to a war standard at a time of perfect peace. Then a policy of decentralization was inaugurated, the main object of which was increase of local taxation. The feeling which this policy of progressive taxation evoked among all classes of the community was one of intense dissatisfaction and discontent. They combined and petitioned Parliament for a Commission of Enquiry. It was at this time Lord Mayo was snatched away by the cruel hand of an assassin, and Lord Northbrook was appointed by Her Majesty's Government to assume the reins of the Indian Government. One of the first acts of his Lordship was to invite the opinion of competent officers on the incidence of taxation on the people of this country. The taxes to which attention was drawn were 1stly, the Income tax, 2ndly, the Salt tax, 3rdly, the Export duty on rice, and 4thly, the Local and Municipal taxes. The result of this circular was a collection of valuable opinions from a large body of experienced and eminent officers on the subject of taxation. Opinion was pretty unanimous against the Income tax; it was generally in favour of the Salt tax and the Export duty on rice; and it was strong against some of the new local and Municipal taxes. Armed with these opinions Lord Northbrook first repealed the Income tax, though he was strongly opposed by some of the members of his Council. His Lordship then disallowed the agricultural tax in Bombay. He also vetoed the memorable Municipal Bill of Sir George Campbell, which sought to multiply the municipal taxes in Bengal. His Lordship has since taken off some of the restrictions on the Salt trade in Central India, and we are led to hope that the Indian customs, which are a clog on internal trade, will be erelong placed on a sound footing. Thus the leading object of the financial policy of Lord Northbrook has been to reduce the burden of taxation on the people. We doubt whether the new local taxes, the Road Cess in Bengal and the provincial cess in the North West, would have been imposed, if his Lordship had been then at the helm of the Government. The revenue which these cesses yield is not much compared with the discontent which they have produced, and we feel persuaded that his Lordship would have seen his way to a financial equillibrium without imposing these fresh burdens on the people. It is observable that while Lord Northbrook has given substantial relief to the people from taxation, he has not in the slightest degree checked the course of progress, which the country was making under previous administrations. There are signs of life, development, and improvement in every branch of administration.

By far the most noteworthy and important incident in the financial policy of Lord Northbrook is that His Lordship has been able to meet the immense expenditure incurred on account of the Famine without a recourse to additional taxation. The total expenditure on account of the Famine is thus summed up in Sir William Muir's Budget for 1875-76:

EXPENDITURE—			£
Special establishments	...	...	250,000
Subsidies to trade and Railway	...	...	456,000
		£	
GRAIN—Cost	...	3,740,000	
Freight and storage	...	730,600	
Railway carriage	...	333,000	
Inland ,,	...	1,334,000	
Reserve ,,	...	315,000	
Steamers ,,	...	95,800	
			6,548,400
State Railways	...	...	145,000
Relief works	...	...	1,108,000
Charitable relief and miscellaneous	...	...	317,100
			£8,824,500
DEDUCT—			
Sale of grain	...	2,514,000	
,, stores	...	50,000	
,, carriages and Steamers	...	60,000	
			2,624,000
Net charge			...£6,200,500

Against the net charge of £6,200,500 we are told may properly be put the surplus traffic receipts arising from the carriage of grain to the famished districts. These surplus gains can only be approximately calculated, and they are estimated to amount at the least to £400,000, so that the entire cost to the Imperial Government of providing relief was £5,800,000. A further sum of perhaps half a million was provided from provincial or local sources; and these figures are exclusive of an expenditure of above £100,000 for the relief of scarcity in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh. It may be said that this expenditure was met by the easy process of borrowing money, but as shewn by Sir William Muir it has been practically met by the surpluses of the past three years. These surpluses were as follows: 1872-73, £1,763,888; 1873-74, £2,071,936; 1874-75, 1,889,000; total 5,724,844. It is true that nearly seven and a half crores were borrowed during the past year, but on the other hand we should remember that the expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary was £4,035,000, and the loans to Port Trust, Municipalities, &c., amounted to £853,200, making a total of nearly five millions. Then again the difference between the cash balance on the 31st March 1874 and on the 31st March 1875 is £2,337,700. Thus the appropriation of the loan of seven and a half millions is accounted for. If the country had not been afflicted with the dire calamity of a famine last year,

there would certainly have been no necessity for borrowing, and Lord Northbrook would have perhaps had the satisfactions of announcing a further reduction of taxation. The Famine came at a time when the country was quietly passing through a financial revolution, and it must have been a great disappointment to Lord Northbrook that he was not able to give the country the full benefit of the measures, which he was taking without noise or fuss with a view to put its finances on a sound footing. But this disappointment has been more than compensated by the satisfaction which His Lordship must have derived by saving so many millions of fellow-creatures from starvation and death without laying on the people one additional pice of taxation. The loan of 7½ millions is of course followed with an annual charge for interest of 30 lakhs of rupees, but this sum need not cause anxiety to the custodians of our exchequer, when a prudent and economic management of the finances for three years yielded a surplus of five and three quarter millions. The secret of financial success in India lies in close supervision. Indian officers are not over-particular in the expenditure of public money. There is no House of Commons here to sit in judgment upon them, while the Press labors under such great disadvantage in criticising details from want of reliable information that they are practically irresponsible. Unless, therefore, the Government takes particular care and shews an unflinching firmness in compelling the subordinate officers to stick to the Budget, there is always a tendency to exceed its limits. The great merit of Lord Northbrook's financial administration lies in his close supervision of the financial operations of the local governments and officers. It is significant that during the last two years the actual expenditure far from exceeding the estimate falls short of it, and were it not for the steady and firm hand put upon the exchequer, we are almost sure that the Income tax would have been again imposed upon us. We earnestly hope that this vigorous and judicious administration of the finances will be pursued with perseverance and firmness.

THREE DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

IT IS a singular coincidence that the three gentlemen, who have held the high office of Director of Public Instruction in three important provinces of the empire, are about to retire at the same time, we mean, Mr. Powell, the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Mr. Kempson, North Western Provinces, and Mr. Atkinson, Bengal. No other educational officer we might say ever received such an ovation at the time of his retirement as Mr. Powell has. There are two instances on record in which services to the cause of native education evoked national gratitude—we mean those of David Hare and George Norton. A marble statue marks the gratitude of Bengal to David Hare, and the Patchepah Hall memorial that of Madras to George Norton. The Native community of Madras have voted a statue in honor of Mr. Powell, the retiring Director. He was originally Principal of the Madras University College and subsequently became Director of Public Instruction on the promotion of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. In the farewell address lately presented to him the signtaries state: "The unusually long period, of nearly a quarter of a century, during which it was given to you to continue your labours as a Teacher, with unrelaxed zeal and interest, afforded you the rare opportunities of moulding the moral character and intellectual aspirations of several generations of native youths; whilst in your subsequent career as the head of the Educational Department, you have been able to watch and mature the fruits of your earlier labours; so that the enduring influence of these results has now placed the great question of the intellectual advancement of the people upon a footing of permanency and progress, from which there can be no danger of its ever receding. We cannot too greatly admire the exemplary personal character and the high standard of duty which have sustained you throughout your arduous carreer, nor sufficiently acknowledge the lasting effect which your exemplification of the high English character had on the minds of the youths brought under your influence." In reply Mr. Powell said:

"It is peculiarly fortunate for me that I came to India when the first real educational efforts were made by the Government of this Presidency. The circumstances of the period, while limiting the number of my pupils, gave me the great advantage of drawing forth from the native community, youths who had an ardent desire for knowledge, and an energy of character capable of battling with, and overcoming, the difficulties which stood in the way of progress. In this early period of Government education, there was one man on whom more especially devolved the burden of defending and pushing forward secular education. This man was Mr. George Norton, the then Advocate General, to whom we all owe a very large debt indeed. I wish to claim for Mr. Norton, what is undoubtedly his due, the title of founder of secular education in the Madras Presidency. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Norton before long, and I trust I shall find him, though advanced in years, pith as fresh a heart as ever. I dare not undertake the task of attempting to show how, from the first beginning, the present state of things has been brought about. If I were to make such an attempt, I should have to notice the labours of others besides Government educationists, and especially those of devoted missionaries, some of whom, Anderson and Noble for example, have passed away. I cannot refrain however, from declaring my belief, that next to Mr. George Norton, we stand most indebted to Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, my predecessor in the office I am about to vacate. It was he that shaped the schemes which had previously been shadowed forth by Mr. Norton; and when in addition to the work he accomplished as Director of Public Instruction, we contemplate his late labors in legislation, it must be acknowledged that he fully recognized the first great duty of the Rulers of India—the preparation of the natives of the country to take an increasing share in its administration. It seems to me that what is now chiefly required is to consolidate the work done, to render sounder the instruction given, and to draw distinct lines of demarcation between higher, middle class, and elementary education. The masses are clearly entitled to have an elementary vernacular education placed within their reach, but I consider that restrictions should be laid down in regard to the study of English, while, within the limits assigned to that study, it should be rendered more thorough and practical than it is at present."

The honor to Mr. Powell reflects equally upon him to whom it was done, and upon them who did it.

Mr. Kempson, the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P. was made of a different stuff. A man of undoubted ability his lot was cast in an uncongenial soil. In the North Western Provinces education has long been a show and mockery. English education was neglected, while the so-called mass education was a mere bubble. What could be the value of a system of education, under which the teachers were paid at a rate less than the wages of grass-cutters, and yet such was the position of the teachers of the Halkabundi or mass schools of the North West. The students of these schools spend half the year in the class room, and the other half on the mango tree. It was the misfortune of Mr. Kempson to nurse these schools, whether he himself approved of this mockery or not we cannot say, but for the last few years it seemed the local Government perceived that it had begun at the wrong end. It accordingly gave encouragement to the promotion of good English education, and the progress made does credit to the Director of Public Instruction. The compliment paid by Sir John Strachey to Mr. Kempson in his Resolution on the last Education Report is well deserved.

Mr. W. S. Atkinson, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is also about to retire. He proposes to take leave for two years, and it is doubtful whether he will return. Mr. Atkinson was formerly Principal of the Martiniere, and was selected by Sir John Peter Grant to be Director of Public Instruction on the transfer of Mr. Gordon Young. At the time a great hue and cry was raised on the installation of this outsider at the head of the Education Department. Nearly fifteen years have elapsed since Mr. Atkinson has been Minister of Public Education in Bengal, and during this long period he has given ample evidence of the stuff of which he is made. Possessed of a highly cultivated mind, enlightened sympathies and a ready and vigorous pen he brought many good qualities to bear on the high office, to which he was called by one, who was himself one of the most intellectual men in an intellectually eminent service. But from the first Mr. Atkinson lay under one great disadvantage. He was not acquainted with the people or with their language. His Indian experience was gathered in an English seminary attended by youths of European parentage. But what he lacked in knowledge he made up by his wide sympathies. From the outset of his career it was clear that he was well disposed to the people whose intellectual interests were entrusted to his care. He was in the early part of his career confronted by a Missionary cabal, which sought to usurp the legitimate functions of the Director by taking the guidance of Public Instruction in their own hands. They were a powerful body—they had influential friends both here and in England. But Mr. Atkinson bravely met them. Long and sometimes bitter controversy was carried on between the Missionaries and the Director, but the latter generally carried the day by his intellectual vigor and strong logic. Defeated in open field the Missionaries fought him from the vantage ground of the University Senate, where he was only one among a hundred. By far the most signal service which Mr. Atkinson rendered to the cause of education in Bengal is his bold, fearless and persevering defence of high English education against the successive attacks of Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo, Sir John Strachey, and Sir George Campbell. His letters on this subject are models of official controversial literature. Any other official in his position would have lost heart and surrendered long ere this. But Mr. Atkinson battled on without fear and misgiving. While every other departmental head cried ditto to the imperious chief of Bengal, Sir George Campbell. Mr. Atkinson alone courageously maintained his position, and though as a subordinate he was obliged to bow to the command of authority, he did not do so without entering a strong and mainly protest. And he has now the satisfaction of reaping success. The cause of high education we believe has a warm friend in Sir Richard Temple. Mr. Atkinson was not less a friend to mass education, though he would not concede that the one should be furthered at the expense of the other. If he had been as active as he is able, he would have made the Education Department of Bengal a model. We however feel deeply grateful to him for what he has done for us, and we wish him a long life, prosperity and happiness. We do hope that by the blessing of Providence he may return to this country, and resume his place at the head of the Education Department.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE FOLLOWING, we believe, is a programme of the Lieutenant Governor's movements. His Honor leaves Calcutta on the evening of Saturday the 10th instant for Sooree in Beerbhoom and will arrive at Behea on the 12th idem, from whence he will go to Dehree on the Sone. The next four days will be spent in visiting the Canal Works, after which the Lieutenant Governor will visit Doomraon and return on the 17th to Behea, where he will hold a Durbar to confer sunnuds and khilluts of honor on those native gentlemen who have lately received titular distinctions for services rendered during the famine. He will be at Patna on the 18th and 19th, after which he goes to Darjeeling.

WE HAVE received cheering news of the state of the weather in the country during last week. Rain has fallen in several districts, and sickness has also somewhat abated. The district of Hooghly is however very unfortunate. Rain has not fallen in that district, and there is consequently great scarcity of water. According to official report water is very scarce for men and cattle, most of the tanks being dry. Damooda water coming down the Kanna Nuddee and Surasuttee is being used for irrigation. Cholera is prevailing in Hooghly and also extensively in the sub-divisions of Diamond Hurbour, Satkhira, and Busseerhat in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, and in the southern tracts of the district of Nuddea.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE invited about 300 native gentlemen of this city to a river excursion on Tuesday last on board the *Rhotas*. All classes of the native community were fairly represented. The party left at 2 P. M. and went as far as Budge Budge, and returned to Prinsep's Ghat at dusk. Sir Richard spared neither trouble nor expense to make his guests comfortable. Refreshments were provided for the Mahomedan and Hindu gentlemen in conformity with their respective habits and usages. The company were perfectly at home; there was no formality or stiffness; Sir Richard mixed graciously and freely with all present; there were only two other European gentlemen, Sir William Hers-

chell of Indigo celebrity, deservedly regarded as a friend of the natives, and Mr. Atkinson, our popular Director of Public Instruction, and they also agreeably divided with His Honor the attention of the assembly. These social re-unions are calculated to do much good if they are conducted with some discrimination; they may promote a good understanding between the rulers and the ruled, and *vice versa*, but there is one drawback to which we consider it our duty to draw the attention of the Lieutenant Governor. The Belvedere parties have now a tendency of broadening the line of distinction between Europeans and natives. Separate nights are set apart for the reception and entertainment of the two sections of the community much in the same way that the Hindus themselves make distinction between the Brahmins and Sudras. This distinction defeats the object which the Lieutenant Governor has evidently in view—it prevents that commingling of races and classes which His Honor has undoubtedly at heart. We feel deeply grateful to His Honor for the efforts he is making to promote good feeling between the Europeans and natives, but unless they mix together, they cannot understand each other, or sympathize one with the other.

WE ARE glad to observe that our last appeal on behalf of Dr. Sircar's Science Association was not made in vain. We have much pleasure in publishing the following names of subscribers received during last week:

	Rs.
Hon'ble Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadur, C. S. I.	1000
Honorable Romesh Chunder Mitter (further subscription.)	1000
Baboo Dwarka Nath Biswas, Jan Bazar	1000
Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur	500
Baboo Sam Chand Coomar	500
„ Srinath Das, Pleader, High Court	500
„ Omesh Chunder Mitter, L. M. S.	250
„ Romanath Law, Attorney-at-Law	250
„ Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Attorney-at-Law	300
„ Nilmoni Mitter, Engineer	200
„ Peary Charan Sircar	200
„ Sam Lall Mitter, Pleader High Court	200
„ Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, Dakhinashur	100
„ Nil Comul Mitter	100
„ Sambhu Chunder Mukherjea	100
„ Gangadhar Chatterjea	150
„ Jodu Nath Ghose, Seal's College	200
„ Docory Ghose, Medical Practitioner	100
„ Rajkissen Mitter, Presidency College	100
„ Pran Nath Pandit, M. A.	100
Professor Raj Krishna Banerjea, Presidency College	100
Baboo Jadu Nath Dey	100
„ Cally Prosunno Dutt	250
„ Nrisinha Churn Mukerjea, M. A.	50
„ Issan Chandra Banerjea	100
„ Kristodas Pal	200
Assistant Surgeon Luckhy Narain Bose	100
Kaviraj Brojendra Kumar Sen and brother in honor of the memory of their father the late Kaviraj Haradhan Sen	500
Hon'ble Moulavi Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadur.	100
Babu Huris Chunder Surma	50
Kaviraj Russick Lal Pyne	100
Babu Brojo Nath Dey, Bhandardaha	50
„ Jadu Nath Mookerjee, of the Hindu School	50
„ Shashi Bhooshun Chatterjee	50
„ Nilmani Mookerjee	50

There are thousands of educated natives scattered throughout the country, and if they subscribe even Rs. 10 per head, not to speak of higher sums, which many are in a position to pay, the Science Association will not only be soon a *fait accompli*, but will in no time secure a local habitation worthy of its objects.

A MEETING of the subscribers in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association was held at the Senate House of the Calcutta University yesterday at 3 P. M. There were about thirty gentlemen present among whom we noticed the Hon'ble Degumber Mitter, the Hon'ble Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Babu Rajendra Dutt, Babu Dijendranath Tagore, Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt, Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur, Babu Romanath Law, Babu Soorji Coomar Surbadhicari, Babu Prannath Pundit, and several others. The Hon'ble Degumber Mitter was voted to the chair. The chairman after explaining the object of the meeting called upon Dr. Mahendralal Sircar to expound the objects of the Association and his *modus operandi*. Dr. Sircar gave at some length an exposition of his project and stated the reasons, which had delayed its practical execution. The following Resolutions were carried unanimously:

"Moved by Babu Rajendra Dutt and seconded by Babu Omeshchunder Dutt.

1. That this Meeting has heard with great interest the exposition of the objects of the proposed Science Association by its projector Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, and is of opinion that immediate steps be taken for the establishment of the Association.

Moved by Babu Dijendranath Tagore and seconded by Babu Prannath Pundit,

2. That with a view to urge the claims of the Association to public support on an organized plan and to concert other measures for its due inauguration a requisition be addressed to the Sheriff of Calcutta requesting him to convene a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity on an early day for the consideration of the subject."

Thanks were then voted to the chair and the meeting separated.

At last the long-expected beginning has been made. We are gratified to learn that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor evinces a lively interest in the projected Association, and may support it with substantial encouragement from Government. We trust the proposed public meeting will see it fairly started.

THE Government of Bengal has directed the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court to close the Court on occasions of under-mentioned Mahomedan festivals:

	Days.
Mohurum	2
Fatiha Dohaz Daham	1
Eed-ul-Fitr	2
Eed-ooz-Zoha	2
Total	7

These seven days are to be deducted from 30 days allowed for the Durga Puja vacation. We are afraid that the deduction from the Durga Puja vacation will prove inconvenient to suitors, who generally go to their native villages in the Mofussil at this time of the year.

A SAD story of official caprice comes to us from Allahabad. Four boys of respectable parentage, whose age ranged from 11 to 15 years, were charged with singing obscene songs on the occasion of the Huli festival. The defence set up was that they did not sing, but were in a crowd, which had been singing, and were arrested as the others had fled on the approach of the Police. The Joint Magistrate was not satisfied with this plea, and sentenced the boys to 20 lashes each. The sentence of whipping was not open to appeal, but before its execution a guardian of one of the boys presented a petition to the Sessions Judge through a pleader of the High Court Babu Shama Churn Mookerjea under section 395 of the Criminal Procedure Code. On receipt of the petition, the Judge, who could not stay the execution of the sentence, sent for the records of the case, thereby implying that the sentence might be deferred pending his investigation of the records. The Pleader took the robocary of the Judge himself with a petition to the Magistrate, soliciting him to stay the execution of the sentence pending the orders of the Judge. This was late in the day, and the Joint Magistrate had left the Court; the pleader waited upon him in his house, and handed him the Judge's robocary. The Joint Magistrate took it to the District Magistrate—both of them live in the same house—the latter had the robocarry read out and ordered that the record be forwarded to the Judge. The pleader then asked for orders upon the petition for the postponement of the execution of the sentence; the Magistrate said that he had no power to interfere with the orders of a first class Magistrate; whilst this conversation was going on between the Magistrate and the pleader the Joint had left the room; the pleader again went to the Court and found that the last of the four boys was being flogged in the Joint Magistrate's presence; no medical certificate had been obtained, though it was imperative under section 312 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and though there were four medical men in the station. We are told that for three days the life of one of the boys was in danger from the effects of the flogging, though happily the boy ultimately recovered. We have given a plain unvarnished statement of the facts as we have received them. Comments upon the proceedings of the Joint Magistrate are superfluous. He did not stay the execution of the sentence, though the records had been sent for by the Judge, and he did not take a medical certificate, though enjoined by law. Suppose the boy had died, on whom would the responsibility have rested? We call the attention of Government to this case as an illustration of Magisterial vagaries in this country.

IT IS rumoured that the present Matwallee of the Hooghly Emambarah is about to retire, and we are informed that the Shiah community of Calcutta have petitioned Government soliciting it to make such an arrangement as would faithfully carry out the wishes and directions of the testator, the late Hajee Mahomed Mohsim. The Shiahs think that the disposition of the funds bequeathed by the testator has been hitherto made in direct contravention of the terms of his will. We have received a copy of the memorial, for which we regret we have no space.

AT LAST Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Justices the question of arbitrary and capricious assessments lately made by the Assessor of the Town was discussed with considerable warmth. The rate-payers were indebted to Mr. Wilson for the ventilation of the question, but as his Resolution was pronounced by the Advocate General to be illegal, the following amendment, which was accepted by him, was ultimately carried:

"That a Special Committee be associated with the Chairman for the purpose of revising the assessment appeals disposed of, between the 9th and 31st March.

That in future the Board of Appeal consist of Justices other than the Executive Officers of the Municipality.

That the Assessor be directed to state in every notice of enhancement the grounds of enhancement."

The mover explained that the amendment did not propose any thing which the law did not justify, and which the Chairman did not already do himself of his own motion. Under section 75 of Act VI of 1863 the Chairman had power to "reduce the amount of the rate (assessment) without notice," and he has always exercised that power. As for constituting the Board of Appeal with Justices other than the executive officers of the Municipality, the Chairman has himself lately ruled that neither he nor the Vice-Chairman should sit in appeal. It was however contended that the Chairman had no power under the law to revise appeals decided by a Board of Justices, and that if the Chairman had exercised such power it was illegal. This view is scarcely consistent with the provision of section 26 of Act VI. of 1866, which says that the assessment in appeal shall be conclusive "subject to such alterations, and amendments as may thereafter be duly made." It will be observed that section 75 of Act VI. of 1863 gives power to the Chairman "to *reduce* the amount of the rate," and not to raise it, thereby implying that in exceptional cases of hardship the Chairman should exercise that power inasmuch as the assessment once fixed has a currency for three years. The Legislature did not mean that the Chairman should sit in judgment upon the Board of Appeal, but should new facts be adduced or grave injustice be done, it would be within the power of the Chairman to rectify a wrong, and the amendment sought to associate a Special Committee with the Chairman, to quote the words of section 30, "in the discharge of his executive duties." We have said an assessment has a currency for three years, and suppose a cyclone blows down houses, must the assessees be charged with the assessment fixed when their houses were in good order? Evidently the power given to the Chairman to reduce the assessment under section 75 was intended to meet such exceptional cases of hardship, and the object of the amendment, as the speaker explained, was precisely the same.

WE DO NOT know what the *Bombay Gazette's* sources of information are, but that paper has just published an article on the probable report of the Baroda Commission, conceived in a spirit the like of which is not to be met with even in its own rabid columns. The *Pioneer*, which has not held the balance of justice with an even hand in this case, is constrained to write in the following strain in reference to this article: "No language we could use would too emphatically condemn the spirit and composition of an article the *Bombay Gazette* has published in connection with the Baroda case." We will give a few elegant extracts from this precious composition for the delectation of the reader. The *Bombay Gazette* has heard that the Native members of the Commission are for the acquittal of the Gaekwar, and whether the rumour be true or not the writer does not hesitate to impute them the basest motives. He writes:

"The wildest rumours have been current during the week as to the verdict the Commissioners are likely to find, and the natives generally seem now, the wish being farther to the thought to have become quite confident that the Gaekwar

will be acquitted. This confidence is founded chiefly on the extraordinary conduct of one member of the Commission, Sir Dinkur Rao, who even before the Commissioners left Baroda did not conceal, and who since his arrival in Bombay has apparently sought every means of proclaiming his belief that the whole case against Mulhar Rao was the fruit of a conspiracy of the police, and that the only native witness who had given his evidence honestly was Hemchund Futteychund, the jeweller. Sir Dinker Rao has a right to his opinion, but some strong feeling must have been at work to make him throw off the reserve his duty to the Government and to his colleagues alike required him to maintain till the Commission had concluded its deliberations. Nor is Sir Dinkur Rao unfortunately, the only member of the Commission who has shown a lack of discretion in this matter. The Maharajah Scindia is understood to have been almost equally explicit in declaring his resolution to vote against the conviction of the Gaekwar. The Maharajah of Jeypore, alone of the three native members, has observed a judicious and honourable reticence as to the course he intends to adopt; but if rumour can be trusted, it is possible that he too may have been at last persuaded to listen to the warnings and entreaties of Mulhar Rao and friends, and that the Commission may be equally divided in opinion, the three European members voting for, and the three native members against, a conviction. If this should be the lamentable result of the Inquiry, the Government will have cause to regret the liberty of action it gave the Commissioner in allowing them to come down from Baroda and consider their report at leisure in Bombay. Had the Commissioners remained in seclusion at Baroda the whole business of finding a verdict might have been quickly arranged. But when they came here, and were dispersed about the city, it was idle to expect that the sense of honour of the native Commissioner would make them refuse to hold any communication with the active and unscrupulous advocates of Mulhar Rao's cause. Nor was it likely that the counsel, legal and other for the defence would neglect so splendid an opportunity of winning over the Rajahs to their side. Whoever has contrasted the temperate, well-knit argument of the Advocate-General with the licentious reckless harangue of Serjeant Ballantyne must understand in what a different spirit the prosecution and the defence in this case have been throughout conducted; and while Mr. Scoble and his colleagues might be trusted to show the most scrupulous anxiety not even to speak on the subject of the trial to the Commissioners till they had agreed upon their verdict, we are not surprised to hear that the clever vakeel who has the management of the defence has been most assiduous in calling upon Sir Dinkur Rao and Scindia. Indeed we shall expect to see in the written opinions of the Commissioner's abridgments of the speeches which the junior counsel for the defence would have liked to deliver in open court. Direct access, we believe, could not be obtained to the Maharajah of Jeypore; but Sir Dinkur Rao was kind enough to take upon himself the task of converting this refractory colleague,"

Again:

"We doubt if Scindia would in any case have admitted the precedent set in Mulhar Rao's case as binding against himself: but is now not improbable that he accepted the invitation of the Government of India with the view of saving the Gaekwar from an ignominious fate. He would not, after the exposure of the Nana Sahib trick, offend the British Government by refusing the invitation; and possibly had he been kept out of the reach of his countrymen at Bombay he might after all have voted with such competent and disinterested judges of the worth of evidence as Sir Richard Couch, Sir Richard Meade and Mr. P. S. Melvill."

Further:

"The evil results of the protest made by the Rajahs will be seen in the stimulus given not only to political agitation in India—where every native will believe that the Gaekwar has been unjustly condemned—but to the agitation which will be carried on by the Gaekwar's friends at home. Lord Northbrook's experiment has in short landed the Government in a mess from which we fear no statesmanship will be able to extricate it without woful loss of reputation and fortune."

Cartloads of inane nonsense which the vernacular papers may publish cannot do half the mischief, which writings like the above are calculated to cause. We have no means of knowing what the opinion of the Native members of the Commission is, but supposing that they have honestly arrived at the conclusion imputed to them, are they to be calumniated, maligned, and branded in this scandalous manner by an English journalist for exercising their independent judgment? It is true that the Government has no control over the Press, and we do not wish that it should exercise any control, but there is a limit to public criticism, and when any paper exceeds that limit the Government on broad grounds of public policy ought to check its wild and mischievous extravagances. In the present case the Government ought to give a lesson to the calumniator, who has thus wantonly and maliciously aspersed the character of the Native members of the Baroda Commission.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Mayo Memorial Fund was held on Saturday last, Mr. Justice Jackson in the chair. It appeared from a statement shewing the state of the fund that there was still a balance of about Rs. 42,000, out of which Rs. 20,000 have to be remitted to England to cover the sum due to the artist and other charges. The statue will be completed within a month, but Mr. Thornycroft, the artist, wishes to keep it for a short time for exhibition in England. With regard to the site for the location of the statue the Committee selected the spot in the centre of the Old Course, and a communication will accordingly be addressed to Government on the subject.

WE TAKE from the *Monitor* the following circular issued by the Government of Bengal:

SIR,—The attention of the Government of Bengal has been drawn to the increase which has taken place of late years in the importation and consumption of cheap spirits, which are sold under the name of brandy. These spirits are frequently sold at as low a rate as Rs. 10 per dozen, of which fully one-half is duty, and the remainder has to cover the entire cost of production and carriage. It is needless to remark that no genuine spirits can be sold at such a price. It has been stated to the Government that this so-called brandy is distilled from damaged grain, diseased potatoes and beet-root, and the refuse of sugar, the product being afterwards disguised by the addition of deleterious drugs and flavouring essences. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that strict police supervision should be exercised over the traffic in this spurious stuff. Liquor of the kind referred to is unfit for human consumption, and those who sell it must know it to be noxious, as they must be aware that wholesome brandy could not be purchased at the price at which this pernicious spirit is sold. Dealers in it are consequently liable to punishment under section 273 of the Penal Code: and I am to request that prompt and vigorous action may be taken to enforce the law, and to check a nuisance which is injurious alike to public health and to public morality.

We agree with our contemporary that this is as it should be. But we hope the Government will go further. Of all spirituous drinks brandy is the most destructive in its effects, and a prohibitory duty upon it would be a gain to the cause of public health and morality.

THE BARODA case has given rise to a libel suit. We give below the criminal information filed in the Police Court of Bombay by Mr. Shantaram Narayan, a leading pleader of the local High Court, and engaged for the defence of the Gaekwar:

"I am a vakeel of the High Court of Bombay. On the 17th day of January last, I was appointed by His Highness Mulharao, Gaekwar of Baroda, to manage and conduct his defence before the Commission to be nominated by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to investigate certain charges imputed to His Highness by the said Government. Pursuant to such appointment, I have managed the defence of His Highness with the assistance of his solicitors. On the 29th March, 1875, James Mackenzie Maclean printed and published in a newspaper, called the *Bombay Gazette*, the following matter containing false and defamatory imputations concerning me, that is to say:—

[Here follows the article in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette* entire.]

The said imputations are one and all false and unfounded. I have not sought or had access directly or indirectly to any of the said Commissioners, or had any communication with any of them whatsoever, and I say that the said imputation directly lowers my character in respect of my profession as a vakeel of the High Court, and the said James Mackenzie Maclean, knowing and having reason to believe that the same would so harm my reputation published the said defamatory article, and I therefore charge him, the said James Mackenzie Maclean with the offence of defamation under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law."

The Magistrate gave orders for the issue of summons.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Saptahik Samachar* referring to the recusant spirit prevailing amongst the ryots of many districts in Lower Bengal regrets the existing order of things and attempts to trace the causes which have given rise to this spirit. The first cause is that the rights of the ryots are not defined, second cause is the seeds of discord sown by many of the district Magistrates by their unfavorable reports against the zemindars and their not taking pains to keep the substance of their reports a secret from the people; another cause, according to the editor, is the adoption of English usages and practice despite their incompatibility with the existing order of things.

Discussing the feuds obtaining between the zemindars and ryots in Lower Bengal, the *Bharat Sungskaruk* is of opinion that it is the continued persistent oppression of the zemindars which has driven their ryots to rebellion. The question at bottom is the right of the tenants and the zemindars. The continuance of this state of things must be a source of mutual evil. But who is to act as arbitrator? The Government, but the Government has not up to this date been able to come to a right determination of its duty. In some instances the Government has aggravated the evil by apparent partiality towards the ryots. It must strictly maintain a neutral position and only endeavour to do justice. It was excellant policy to induce the zemindars to befriend their ryots during the late scarcity, but it behoves the Government to bethink of some expedient to teach ryots their duty.

The *Sahachar* discussing the question of Indian army reform, makes the following suggestions. As native troops cannot be dispensed with they must receive equal attention in point of training and officering with the European regiments. They ought to be provided with all the improved arms adopted in modern warfare. Some day or other England must come in collision with Russia, but Russia is enlisting Turks in her army. One great evil under which the Indian army labors is the want of good officers. The number of officers in whom the troops have confidence is very limited. The native officers are officers in name. They are for the most part ignorant and superannuated. If the Government be in earnest to improve the army in India, it ought to admit native youths of respectable descent as officers and it may be assured of the benefit of the measure. Let a Military School for the training of native officers be established and let Government bear one fact in mind that the native army without native officers will be of no service.

The *Halishahur Patrika* objects to the present practice of hearing assessment appeals by the Justices of Calcutta. The appellate boards virtually sit in judgment upon their own proceedings. The board should consist of persons independent of the Justices.

The *Education Gazette* thinks that it is the duty of the Zemindars to excavate new tanks and repair old one in their respective estates. It will both improve their estates and benefit the ryots. The Government should contribute towards the expenses in the same manner as it does towards the expenses of opening schools and dispensaries. It also suggests that Government should advance funds to poor landholders on the principle of the Tukavee advances.

LODON CORRESNPONDENCE.

London, 5th March 1875.

THE *Times* in a leading article on the Trial of the Gaekwar, remarks: "The paramount power in India, as it is vested in the Queen and exercised by her Viceroy, does not derive its force and essence from legislation or from treaties, or from any form of social or national compact. It rests ultimately on the right of the stronger, the indisputable claim of the conqueror to enjoy his conquests undisturbed, and to insist upon the preservation of peace and decency among his weaker neighbours. This is the principle on which we have acted and which India has fully recognised, during the political vicissitudes of the last hundred years. The native sovereigns owe their political existence, and they are perfectly aware of it, to the fact that *English Statesmen* think it most expedient that this or that principality should remain governed, always under the supervision of an English Resident, by Mussulman, Mahratta or Rajpoot Princes."

A more clear and precise enunciation of the truth that in India might constitutes right, can scarcely be conceived. Whether the vast majority of Englishmen would be willing to agree to this view of the relative position of England and India, is a question we have no means of deciding, but it is not a little remarkable that the most influential journal in this country, should make itself the exponent of a principle which, in the long run, can scarcely fail to bring down disastrous results even upon those who advance it. A writer of undoubted genius, Mr. Carlyle, has lent the weight of his name and influence to the support and propagation of this principle; while Mr. Froude, in his recent work on Irish History, has endeavoured to justify the English rule in Ireland, on this very principle. But be that as it may, there is a practical view of the question of great moment to India, which cannot be lost sight of. If he paramount power "ultimately rests on the right of the stronger," it follows that treatt obligations occupy a subordinate place; the paramount power when it thinks it is strong enough, can dispense with its treaties, can upturn the thrones of the native princes, and reduce the whole country to the direct sway of the British Government. Such is the conclusion, to which we would be driven, if we were to adopt the views of the *Times*. But it is to be hoped that a higher and a juster notion of the obligations of treaties, obtains in the Councils of the Indian Government.

Great as the wealth of England is and hard-hearted as Englishmen may appear to us in India, there is perhaps no country in the world, where there are so many charitable and scientific institutions raised up and maintained by the liberality of the wealthy. An Englishmen hardly ever indulges in private charity. He has no faith in it; and there are good reasons why it should be so. Nobody need starve in England. The poorest, those who have no means of subsistence, can always go to those workhouses, where they will be fed (not of course in a princely style) and made to work. But there are some people who have objections to receiving relief from the work-house and who at the same time will not, or what is less rare, cannot find employment. Any money that is given to these people in the shape of charity, is sure to be spent in the nearest public house, on beer or spirits. It would, therefore, be something worse than foolish to indulge in private charity when the objects of such charity are worthless people, who are likely to make a bad use of the money that is given to them. While therefore scarcely any money is spent in private charity, the philanthropic institutions of this country, many of which are due to the liberality of private individuals, who from comparatively low stations have risen to fame and affluence, would do honour to any nation in the world and compare favourably with similar institutions of any other country. Not long ago Professor Holloway announced that he had set apart the sum of 25 lacks of Rupees (£250,000) for the endowment of a Ladies' College and now within the last few days Sir Josiah Mason "celebrated his 80th birthday by laying the foundation-stone of a new scientific college at Birmingham, which has been endowed by himself for the benefit of that town and the surrounding district." The amount of the present endowment is about £65,000, to which must be added some £40,000, as the probable cost of the building. In the course of his reply to the address presented to him on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the institution Sir Josiah mentioned that when he was 30 years of age, his savings amounted to only £20; and yet when he was eighty he had the satisfaction of having spent more than ten laks of Rupees in philanthropic institutions. Sir Josiah is a manufacturer of steel pens; and his princely fortune has, for the most part, been acquired in that trade. Having, throughout his life, largely availed himself of the applications of science to the purposes of industry, it is but natural, to use his own words, that "he should wish to devote some portion of his means to assist in promoting scientific industry." The institution is to be devoted entirely to the cultivation of science. The instruction will be given gratis and only such people will be admitted who are wholly or for the most part dependent upon their own earnings for their means of livelihood. An Indian cannot help contrasting this pleasing picture of private munificence with the fate which a noble project of a similar character has met at the hands of his own countrymen. We flatter ourselves that we are a benevolent and perhaps a public-spirited people. But when we remember that the project for Dr. Sircar's Science Institution started some seven years ago, cannot yet be carried out for the sum of 50,000 Rupees, that in Bengal at least there are private individuals who can spare the whole of that sum and who actually do spend thousands upon thousands, on objects of a much less worthy character, our hopes for the future of our country do indeed receive a severe shock

A Science Association is not merely the business of doctors and men of science. It concerns the whole country. For nothing are Englishman so justly famous, to nothing is England's prosperity so largely indebted, as that practical sense which enables the people of this country to apply the discoveries of science to the purposes of manufacturing and other industry. This practical sense must have been the result of years of training and study. It is not unreasonable to suppose that when the vast resources of India have been properly developed, she may become the seat of manufacturing industry. Now nothing is so well calculated to direct manufacturing industry and to foster and develope that practical sense which enables us to apply the discoveries of genius to the purposes of industry as the study of science and the establishment of scientific institutions like the one contemplated by Dr. Sircar.

Sir Charles Lyell, the great Geologist, died on Monday the 22nd of February at the ripe age of eighty. He had for sometime been suffering from attacks of giddiness, but about 12 weeks before his death, he met with an accident which hastened his end. A Coroner's inquest was held in spite of the remonstrances of the physician who had attended Sir Charles and who thought such an inquest was unnecessary and indeed unjustifiable, as the case seemed to be one which "fell entirely within the reasonable definition of death from natural causes." The Coroner, however, thought otherwise. The inquest was held and as the coffin had already been closed, an undertaker had to be sent for to have "such an opening made as would permit some portion of the face to be seen." There can be no doubt that legally and technically the Coroner was perfectly justified in holding the inquiry. The Coroner heard that Sir Charles had met with an accident and that death had supervened though certainly after the lapse of 12 weeks. He, therefore, thought it his duty to clear up any suspicion that might attach to the case. But at the same time it must be admitted that though there was a necessity for all this, yet his opening the coffin was an outrage upon decency. This matter has been made the subject of several questions in the House of Commons. The Home Secretary called for an explanation from the Coroner, which from his place in Parliament he has declared to be no explanation at all. The papers have accordingly been submitted to the Lord Chancellor who possesses a kind of jurisdiction over the Coroner.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Moulavie Mahommud Beg Osnan	30	0	0
A. Shasia Shastri Esq, Trevandram	26	8	0
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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*March* 31, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 24th March* 1875.—Baboo Goloke Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Captain Edward Gordon Lillingston, Acting Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 9th March 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 1st idem is cancelled,

Mr. Thomas Bruce Lane, Acting Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for six months and fifteen days, under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

M. John Dalrymple Maclean is appointed to act as Collector of Customs, Calcutta, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. T. B. Lane, until further orders.

The 25th March 1875.—Mr. Henry John Stedman Cotton, Acting Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1875, or day subsequent to date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. William Fitzpatrick Meres, C. S., is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collecter of Beerbhoom, during the absence, in leave, or Mr. B. D. Hime, or until further orders. This cancels the appointment of Mr. E. S. Mosely to act as a Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th March 1875.

Captain Colin Hubert Garbett, Officiating Deputy Collector of Manbhoom, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Morton, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for six months, under sections 3 and 14, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 10th December 1874.

Mr. Joseph Posford, Assistant Magistrate and Collector in charge of the Madarepore Division of the Furreedpore District, is posted to the Sudder Station of Jessore.

Mr. A. C. Mackertich, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Fureedpore, is appointed to have charge of the Madareepore Division of the Fureedpore District.

Baboo Mohinee Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, on leave, is transferred to Fureedpore.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah Division of the Purneah district.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Pooree.

Baboo Hem Chunder Ker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Purgunnahs, is vested with the power of a Collector under Act X (B. C.) of 1871.

Baboo Bhobunnessur Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector of Sewan, on leave, is transferred to Buxar.

Baboo Rakal Das Haldar, Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act, allowed furlough for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Hurri Hur Churn Lall is appointed to act as a Special Commissioner for the purposes of the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act (II B. C. of 1869) and to exercise jurisdiction as such Commissioner throughout the Chota Nagpore estate during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Rakal Das Haldar, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Gould Lewis is appointed to act as Extra Assistant Commissioner at Chittagong during the absence, on duty of Baboo Hurri Hur Churn Lall, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. Lancelot Hare, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

The 27th March 1875.—Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of 24-Pergunnahs district.

Mr. Henry Cobbe Sutherland, M. A., Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade, is posted to Mymensingh. Mr. Sutherland will however, continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Bakergung.

Mr. James Francis Katherinus Hewit is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun.

Mr. Henry Fitzamaurice John Kean, on furlough, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Durbhunga.

Mr. Robert Douglas Hime is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. John Geoghegan is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Dacca. Mr. Geoghegan will continue to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr, William Rea Larminie is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Maldah.

Mr. Joseph Samuel Armstrong is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Pooree.

Mr. William Wavell is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. Hebert Hankey is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong. Mr. Hankey will, however, continue to act as Inspector-General of Police

Mr. Frederick Mytton Hallidays is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Gya.

Mr. Archdale Villiers Palmer is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore. Mr. Palmer will continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad.

Mr. Edward Whinfield is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalf is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Muzufferpore. Mr. Metcalf will, however, continue to act as Commissioner of Patna Division.

Mr. William Henry Henderson, C. S., who has been permitted to retire from the service, reported his departure from India, on the 22nd March 1875.

Mr. John Frederick Browne, C. S., repeated his departure from India, on fourlough, on the 16th March 1875.

The 29th March 1875.—Baboo Ramshunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 27th February 1875.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions in aid of the fund for the defence of the patriotic Editor of the *Saptahic Samachar* in libel suit brought against him by the Brahmo Missionary Babu Woomanath Goopto.

BEPRODOSS BANERJEE
EDITOR, *Sahachar Newspaper.*

No. 12 Gurpar or Bar Library, 24-Pergunnahs. The 23rd March 1875. 87

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